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America's Soccer Show: A Glittering Dream, but Reality Is Creeping In

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

DALLAS — If the United States fulfills its promise in 1994 of staging the greatest of all World Cups, the rest of the world might well regard it as a miracle.

With one hand, U.S. officials are sketching ultimate visions of the world's largest soccer tournament franchised on the most grandiose Disney scale in nine metropolises across the land — while in a Los Angeles office the other hand, harried and straining, works furiously to solve an Einsteinian equation whose parts include hundreds of salaried administrators, tens of thousands of volunteers and perhaps a million foreign visitors.

How many administrators? They aren't sure. The national organizing staff is now 65, but in the final months their ranks will swell to 400 or 500 — a small number in any case when compared with the estimated 30,000 or 45,000 volunteers who must be commanded. This unpaid army will soldier the needs of 23 visiting international soccer teams and their multitude of multilingual fans who, in the days prior to the opening ceremonies June 17, 1994, will gather in America faster than the flood that drove Noah to his ark.

It's a soccer work force that would fill most previous World Cup stadiums, and it all will be managed by a boss who can't guarantee which days he will be available to work.

On top of that, U.S. officials have vowed to sell every ticket for the first time in World Cup history.

Given the core of 2 million soccer players in the country, the ethnic Americans who will support their home countries' teams, the fans from abroad and the Americans who will attend a World Cup site as they would a World's Fair, a sellout of all 52 matches over 30 days at major American football stadiums is not an unreasonable goal. The metropolitan population of the nine venue areas alone is almost 65 million, larger than that of all but 14 countries.

Still, there will 3.5 million tickets to be sold — 1 million more than the record attendance for the 1990 tournament in Italy — and the plan to distribute them has not been approved. No thought has yet been given by the tournament's official airline, according to a spokesman, on how fans might be shepherded from venue to venue as their teams advance across the largest nation ever to play host to a World Cup. And no plans have been made to collect and redistribute tickets from fans as their teams are eliminated.

There are no signs that the U.S. organization is in trouble, and as yet no proof that it is entirely on top of things. World Cup USA 1994, the organizing committee based in Los Angeles, has not completed its budget, which is estimated at $300 million. That figure does not include individual budgets under development at each of the venues: Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York/New Jersey, Orlando, San Francisco and Washington. In effect, each city is responsible for running its own minitournament within the broad guidelines still being established by U.S. organizers.

Here in Dallas, there are two more committees, one representing the city, the other representing World Cup organizers. The latter group officially commenced work on Thursday. Its executive venue director, Bill Stroube, says he expects to have his staff fully operational by January. Eighteen months later, the Dallas venue will be armed with 4,000 to 8,000 volunteers.

It is a concept foreign to Europe, but the U.S. Professional Golf Association relies upon volunteers to run its weekly tournaments, and the Los Angeles Olympics, upon which the World Cup in the United States has been modeled, was successfully staffed by 35,000 volunteers.

"Getting able-bodied, sufficient volunteers is not going to be a problem," says Mr. Stroube, who oversees an annual 168-team international youth soccer tournament in Dallas that is 92-percent run by volunteers. "These are not unskilled people from off the street. These are middle-management professional people, very functional people. We will

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Edwin Jansen/Agence France-Presse

Rescue workers giving first aid to a person injured after the El Al cargo plane crashed into an apartment building outside Amsterdam.

Cargo Jet Hits Apartment Blocks Near Amsterdam

El Al 747 Catches Fire Soon After Taking Off, 200 Casualties Feared

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — An Israeli cargo jet with engine trouble crashed into an apartment complex shortly after takeoff Sunday night and triggered a firestorm in a crowded Amsterdam suburb.

At least 12 bodies were recovered, and Dutch television said the police feared that between 150 and 200 people had died. The El Al Boeing 747-200F carried a three-man crew and one woman passenger.

The pilot was trying to return to Schiphol Airport when it slammed into two nine-story apartments blocks containing 480 apartments, spewing flames and burning wreckage over a wide area of Duivendrecht.

Israel's ambassador to the Netherlands, Michael Bawly, told Dutch television that he had ruled out a terrorist attack.

"It was an accident," he said.

A witness who was speaking on Dutch television, Ger Van Gemeen, said he saw what appeared to be the plane's engine ablaze before seeing another explosion and the stricken jet nose-dive to the ground.

Residents searched frantically for family members amid fire, smoke and chaos. Some people jumped out of the windows of their apartments to escape the inferno.

"It crashed right into the building, said Mark van der Linden, a resident. "I saw the wings and all ignited. It exploded into one huge sea of fire."

Mayor Ed van Thijn of Duivendrecht, outside Amsterdam, said at least 50 apartments were gutted.

Helicopters fitted with searchlights illuminated the scene for hundreds of rescue workers. The police reported looting in a nearby shopping mall.

Hundreds of ambulances rushed to the scene and were joined by scores of taxis that helped take the injured to hospitals. Helicopters flew some of the victims to a special burns unit at Beverwijk, 40 kilometers (25 miles) to the west.

The Amsterdam Medical Center said it treated at least 27 burn victims.

Airline officials dismissed early suspicion of a terrorist strike.

Yisrael Cherbin, cargo manager for El Al in Amsterdam, said the plane's captain reported problems with two engines after takeoff and asked to return to the airport, about 16 kilometers south of Amsterdam.

"He's returning to land, and when he said he was landing, it crashed," Mr. Cherbin said.

The plane crashed on the turn to make a new approach to Schiphol, one of Europe's busiest airfields.

Although the pilot reportedly flew over a lake to dump fuel, there apparently was not time to dump it. A spokesman for El Al in Jerusalem said the aircraft was carrying about 80 tons of fuel.

The director-general of El Al in Jerusalem, Rafi Harlev, said that two of the aircraft's four engines had either failed or caught fire, an occurrence he said that was extremely rare.

"I saw the plane going nose-down with the left wing up and the right wing down behind the next apartment building," said a witness to the crash, Peter de Neef.

"The engines were smoking," he said, "and then I heard the pilot trying to pull up and then I didn't see it and I saw sparks coming in the air."

Amos Amir, deputy director general of El Al, told Israel Army radio: "It is most likely that something went wrong with two motors on one side of the plane."

Officials said flying conditions for the plane were difficult at the time because of high winds.

Mr. Cherbin said the Tel Aviv-bound plane carried "a regular commercial load."

It was the Netherlands' worst air disaster and the first El Al crash attributed to mechanical problems in the airline's 44-year history.

Transport Minister Yisrael Kessar of Israel was setting up a joint airline-government commission to investigate the disaster. Israel TV reported.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel sent

See CRASH, Page 4

Germany Plans Crackdown on Neo-Nazis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — Germany said Sunday that it was preparing a crackdown on neo-Nazi gangs whose attacks on foreigners and on Jewish memorials and cemeteries have tarnished the nation's image.

Interior Minister Rudolf Seiters said Sunday that he would convene his 16 state counterparts on Friday to discuss a package of measures, including preventive detention of "traveling serial rioters."

"In future, the risk of recidivist crime should also be grounds for detention," Mr. Seiters told the daily Berliner Morgenpost. "This would be an essential step towards preventing situations where a rioter, after his arrest, is brought before a court, gives details of his identity, is released and then reappears in other violent gatherings the next day."

He said a law against disturbing the peace would be amended to permit the arrest of more violent rightists. Until now, only the risk of escape or conspiracy to cover up acts of violence have been grounds for detention.

Mr. Seiters' spokesman, Roland Bachmeier, said the minister also wanted to look into ways of banning certain neo-Nazi groups based on existing internal security laws.

Mr. Seiters proposed setting up a "federal-state alarm plan" and a special intelligence exchange network as "an instrument to better identify roving serial rioters."

Investigators say the violence is the work of some 4,200 hard-core neo-Nazis in a variety of parties and gangs who move about Germany

See GERMANY, Page 4

Corinne Dufka/Reuters

BOSNIAN MOURNERS — Muslim clerics praying Sunday in a Sarajevo cemetery. An airlift to the city was resumed. Page 2.

Ex-Soviet Spy Master Tells Of Stealing A-Bomb Secret

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A week after American scientists exploded the world's first atomic bomb in the desert of New Mexico on July 16, 1945, President Harry S. Truman had a meeting in the German town of Potsdam with Stalin.

Attempting to strike as casual a note as possible, he told the Soviet leader that the United States had discovered a "new weapon of unusual destructive force."

After mentally preparing himself for a barrage of questions from his suspicious wartime ally, Mr. Truman was amazed that Stalin showed no particular interest in his revelation. It now turns out that there was a very good explanation for the Soviet dictator's cool response: He could well have been better informed about the making of the U.S. atom bomb than Mr. Truman himself.

Until he succeeded Roosevelt as president in April 1945, Vice President Truman knew very little about the top-secret Manhattan Project. Recently declassified Soviet espionage documents and interviews with former Soviet intelligence agents make it clear that copious information about the development and construction of the bomb had been available to the master of the Kremlin since the fall of 1941.

Although the bare outlines of one of the espionage coups of the century have been known to Western governments since the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in 1951, the full extent of Soviet penetration of the U.S. atom bomb project is only now becoming apparent. In an interview with The Washington Post, a former Soviet spy master, Anatoli Yatskov, asserted that the FBI had succeeded in uncovering "only half, perhaps less than half" of his network of agents in the United States.

"No other intelligence service in the world succeeded in penetrating the wall of secrecy around the Manhattan Project," boasted Mr. Yatskov, who is better known in the United States as Anatoli A. Yakovlev, the missing Soviet defendant in the Rosenberg case. "We performed an important service. We helped Russia achieve strategic parity with the United States much sooner than would otherwise have been the case."

While acknowledging that some of his information came from the British atomic spy Klaus Fuchs, Mr. Yatskov insists that another scientist inside the experimental nuclear station at Los Alamos, New Mexico, was also passing secret information to Moscow. Soviet intelligence documents indicate that the agent, who Mr. Yatskov said is still alive, joined the Man-

See BOMB, Page 4

Is the EC Opening Its Doors to Crime?

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When the European ommunity opens up to the free ovement of people, capital and ods in less than three months, ganized crime will be ready for it. A spectacular anti-narcotics opation code-named "Green Ice," ich resulted in the arrest last ek of more than 200 people in e United States and Europe, realed part of the extent to which Mafia and other criminal organations have penetrated the Community.

The coming European single market, in fact, appears to many Europeans to be woefully ill-defended against criminal onslaught.

More than three-quarters of those questioned last week in a poll by the International Herald Tribune and CNN International said they believed that the single, borderless market would lead to more crime, illegal immigration and racism.

"Civil society in Europe is faced with a choice: To defend itself or be taken over," said Liliana Ferraro, 48, who was recently named to succeed two assassinated colleagues, Giovanni Falcone and Paulo Borsellino, as Italy's senior anti-Mafia investigator. She said that Green Ice was a success, but that "I fear it is only the tip of the iceberg."

Fear of crime and illegal immigration was a reason many people gave for voting "no" in the French referendum last month on the Treaty on European Union.

But the removal of border controls on Jan. 1 has nothing to do with the Maastricht accord, which primarily calls for the creation of a single currency by 1999 and the forging of close political links. The freedom of movement across borders is a result of the 1987 European Single Market Act, and several countries have already dropped virtually all internal frontier controls under an accord known as the Schengen Agreement, while clamping down on illegal immigration.

Indeed, the Maastricht treaty includes a declaration on police cooperation that experts say will give governments a powerful set of tools to deal with sophisticated multinational crime. These include coordi-

See CRIME, Page 4

Japan Warms to Frozen American Sushi

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In what looks like a victory for trade and American rice, the Japanese rnment has apparently decided to approve plan of a restaurant chain to import frozen i from the United States.

ujio Matsumoto, president of the Sushi Boy in, said over the weekend that it had been Friday by the branch of Japan's Food ncy in Osaka, where the company is based, imports of sushi would not violate the on's prohibition of imported rice.

test shipment of 960 pieces of sushi that has been held at the Osaka airport since it arrived Wednesday could be sold this week if it passes its sanitary inspection, Mr. Matsumoto said. Sushi Boy intends to start bringing in American sushi by the ton in November.

Sushi Boy wants to manufacture sushi, a slice of raw fish on top of a chunk of rice, at its factory in Escondido, California, and import the products to serve in its 44 restaurants. Mr. Matsumoto said the company could thus cut the price of its sushi nearly in half.

The Food Agency balked, however, causing both the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo and the U.S. Rice Millers Association to take stands in favor of the sushi imports.

Despite the rice ban, Japan permits imports of processed food containing rice if other ingredients constitute at least 20 percent of the total weight.

The Food Agency has been worried that the rice could be easily separated from the fish. But in the last few days officials of the Ministry of Finance, which has jurisdiction over customs, and of the Agriculture Ministry have been saying that sushi is, in the words of Finance Vice Minister Mamoru Ozaki, "one entity," rather than separate rice and fish.

Kiosk

Kurds Support State Within Iraq

NICOSIA (AP) — The parliament of Iraqi Kurdistan voted Sunday in favor of a federated state in northern Iraq, a major departure from the pursuit of autonomy under the Baghdad government, a Kurdish spokesman said.

The 105-member parliament, elected this spring to represent a region controlled by Kurdish guerrillas, approved a declaration that "the Kurdish region should be a federated entity, a democratic federal state," said Barham Saleh, a spokesman for the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, one of the two major Kurdish groups opposed to the government of President Saddam Hussein.

An area north of the 36th parallel is included in a Kurdish Autonomous Region set up by Baghdad. But the Kurds have long complained that officials of the region are controlled by Mr. Saddam's ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party and do not represent Iraq's estimated 4 million Kurds.

General News

Brunei's sultan celebrates 25 years on the throne. Page 5.

A tentative cease-fire collapsed in Georgia. Page 2.

Business/Finance

German parties agreed on health-cost controls. Page 7.

USAir has outpaced rivals in lobbying over its proposed deal with British Airways. Page 7.

Crossword Page 4. *Weather* Page 2.

New: The Economic Week Ahead

Events that shape the world of business and finance will be previewed in capsule form every Monday in the financial pages of the Herald Tribune, beginning today.
The Week Ahead column also provides consensus forecasts of company earnings and economic data, by region. Page 9.

Voters Unexcited By Perot, So Far

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A survey of political professionals around the country shows that Ross Perot has not succeeded in fundamentally altering the 1992 presidential campaign simply by re-entering the race.

But many of them emphasize that his true impact cannot be gauged until he begins his expected advertising blitz and until he makes his debut in the presidential debates.

Bush and Clinton camps will pick questioners for debates. Page 3.

Across the board, these analysts and strategists agree that the economy continues to drive the campaign and that President George Bush continues to fight a tide of economic discontent.

But many observers contend that Mr. Perot, with his deficit-reduction program of "fair-shared sacrifice" and a promise to raise gasoline taxes by 50 cents a gallon over five years, may find it hard to attract voters in hard times.

That is only one indication of the difficulties Mr. Perot faces in restarting his campaign only four weeks before the Nov. 3 election.

In assessing his support, the most striking fact to emerge from a survey of political leaders is that even in the Rocky Mountain area, once a hotbed of Perot backing, important states do not seem to have rallied to him.

Mr. Perot faces a challenge in reestablishing his credibility in areas where he once threatened the president's base of support and where Bill Clinton has since moved into position to challenge.

In Montana, where Mr. Perot had a 2-to-1 lead in summer public opinion polls, Democratic officials say they expect him to win less than 20 percent of the vote. In Colorado, a poll made public on Friday showed Mr. Clinton remaining in first place and Mr. Perot a distant third.

So far, Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton have yet to fully exploit Mr.

See PEROT, Page 2

Georgian Cease-Fire Collapses

Shevardnadze Hints That He May Step Down

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The most volatile region of the former Soviet state seemed headed Sunday for another escalation of violence as a tentative cease-fire crumpled in the mutinous Georgian province of Abkhazia.

Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Georgian leader and former Soviet foreign minister, ended an intensive day of shuttling through the conflict zone with an admission that he could do no more, and that he might even step down.

"Events are developing in such a way that not much depends on what I do," he was quoted as saying by the Itar-Tass press agency. "My possible resignation is not excluded."

Mr. Shevardnadze has called national parliamentary elections for next Sunday, but they are likely to be boycotted by the various forces battling the Georgian government, including Abkhazian secessionists, followers of the deposed president, Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia; and a loose but bellicose coalition of smaller tribes, the Confederation of Mountain Peoples, which has been siding with Abkhazia.

The latest tensions rose last week when Abkhazian rebels seized the Georgian stronghold of Gagra, a resort on the Black Sea and a key gateway to Abkhazia. The province is in the northwest corner of Georgia and borders on the Black Sea and Russia.

The attack violated a cease-fire brokered by Russia in August, and Georgia threatened to mount an attack to retake Gagra. The State Council in Tbilisi, presided over in Mr. Shevardnadze's absence by his militant deputy, Dzhaba Ioseliani, then revived a decision made 18 months earlier to take control over all former Soviet arms in Georgia.

That in turn drew a stern warning from Russia. The Russian defense minister, Pavel Grachev, issued a statement saying that any attempt to take the arms "may provoke an armed clash with Russian armed forces military units, which have been ordered by me to prevent a forcible seizure of military and housing facilities which are under their control."

The Moscow leadership has shown increasing uneasiness over the fighting, which threatens the many Russian residents in Abkhazia and has already sent many of them fleeing northward to Russia. President Boris N. Yeltsin said Saturday that Moscow reserved the right to take "appropriate measures" to defend its nationals caught up in the Caucasian conflict.

Mr. Shevardnadze spent all day Saturday shuttling among Russians and Abkhas in an effort to restore peace. At one point, Itar-Tass reported, his helicopter was threatened by an unmarket military helicopter and he was forced to travel overland.

By Sunday, Mr. Shevardnadze sounded dejected. In comments to a Georgian journalist that were reported by Reuters, he said, "For the first time in my life I feel at a loss. Now I don't see any way out."

Mr. Shevardnadze blamed Russia for siding with Abkhazia. "We were let down," he said, "treacherously deceived. It's very bitter that, in some measure, representatives of Russia took part in this dirty affair."

Mr. Shevardnadze had said earlier that Georgia might mobilize 40,000 reservists for the fight. In response, the Confederation of Mountain People, which is holding a congress in the Chechen-Ingushetia — another Caucasian enclave that has proclaimed independence, albeit in this case from Russia — threatened to send 40,000 fighters to help the Abkhas.

The quarrel between the Abkhas and Georgians has a long history. In the 1970s the Abkhas campaigned unsuccessfully to break with Georgia and join the Russian federation. What complicates the feud is that the Abkhas are a minority in their own region, with only 18 percent of the population as against 46 percent Georgians. The rest are Russians, Greeks and Armenians.

The latest clash began in August when Abkhazian troops attacked Georgian forces searching for a group of Georgian security officials.

The flare-up in Abkhazia contributes to a dizzying array of conflicts in the Caucasus region of the former Soviet empire. Georgia has been rent by a struggle between followers and foes of Mr. Gamsakhurdia, and protracted fighting in South Ossetia was only recently stilled. Now the Confederation of Mountain Peoples is threatening to join the fray.

To the south, Armenia and Azerbaijan remain locked in a debilitating war over the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Oleg Nikishin/Agence France-Presse

A priest hearing the confession of a wounded Georgian soldier.

Peace Pact Is Signed By Maputo And Rebels

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — The leaders of the government of Mozambique and of the rebels fighting to overthrow it signed a peace treaty Sunday after 16 years of increasingly brutal hostilities, formally ending the last of the southern African bush conflicts that flourished in the Cold War.

In theory, the agreement between President Joaquim Chissano and the rebel leader, Afonso Dhlakama, should make it easier for international relief agencies to bring food to 3 million people facing starvation because of war and drought. Some relief officials say the tragedy could be greater than that in Somalia.

But Western diplomats and relief officials familiar with the impoverished nation say that neither the government nor rebel leaders are fully in control of their forces, so it is impossible to say when the agreement will translate into a solid peace.

Under the peace agreement, negotiated over the last two years, a cease-fire is supposed to go into effect as soon as the treaty is ratified by Mozambique's parliament, probably later this week.

Both government and rebel forces are supposed to place themselves in assembly points under United Nations auspices, where they will be offered food to encourage them to hand over their guns.

The signing ceremony was witnessed by President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, a close ally of the Mozambican government, and Foreign Minister R. F. Botha of South Africa, which for many years sponsored the rebel organization, the Mozambican National Resistance Movement, widely known by its Portuguese acronym, Renamo.

"Now begins a new era," President Chissano said. "This moment gives the Mozambican people the most precious and noble gift of peace."

The war has claimed about 1 million people and has made millions more homeless.

The signing of the peace treaty was delayed for four days because Mr. Dhlakama refused to leave his bush hideout in central Mozambique for the ceremony, initially planned for last Thursday, and insisted on further negotiations after he arrived in Rome.

Mozambique's brutal insurgency has spread across the country since Renamo was established in 1976 by the former white minority government in Rhodesia — now Zimbabwe — to harass the revolutionary government that took power in Mozambique in 1975.

In that period, the Mozambican authorities have been unable to prevent the rebels from widening their influence across much of the country. Although Renamo says its goal is to unseat the Maputo government, diplomats say such political protestations are often no more than a cover for banditry by uncontrollable armed bands.

According to international relief officials, the war has left huge tracts of Mozambique unsafe or inaccessible. Three million people in the isolated bush lands need immediate help, the UN World Food Program has estimated, and even the cities are facing hunger, with up to 6 million people relying on markets that cannot feed them without foreign assistance.

Despite agreements between the combatants to open safe corridors for food shipments, relief convoys and aircraft trying to deliver food have been attacked in recent weeks.

Relief officials familiar with Mozambique's plight say the competition for food and water in the country is fueling the hostilities between armed groups, despite the talk of peace. One of the provisions of the treaty, thus, is to convene a conference of major aid donors to discuss a relief effort.

WORLD BRIEFS

Dumas Prods Cairo Leaders on Talks

CAIRO (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France, hoping to nudge Middle East peace talks forward, said Sunday that he had spoken to Egyptian leaders about the idea of a summit meeting between Syria and Israel.

But Syria has already ruled out a summit meeting, saying Israel was trying to undermine the framework of current Middle East peace talks by calling for one, and an Egyptian official said Egypt had agreed the time was not right for such a meeting. Mr. Dumas met President Hafez Assad of Syria in Damascus on Saturday, saw President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Foreign Minister Amr Moussa in Cairo on Sunday and then left for Israel.

Mr. Dumas was asked after his talks in Cairo whether he had discussed the possibility of a summit meeting between Mr. Assad and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel. "We, of course, looked at everything happening in the context of the peace process and all the ideas which have been put forward," he said. "These are things which are being studied."

111 Prisoners Die in São Paulo Riot

RIO DE JANEIRO (NYT) — In the worst prison violence ever in Brazil, military police repression of a jail riot left 111 prisoners dead, security officials said Sunday. No police officers were killed. The violence on Friday, at São Paulo's House of Detention, Latin America's largest jail, left 22 police officers and 35 inmates wounded, the officials said.

"It was a massacre," Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, director of São Paulo University's Center for the Study of Violence, said Sunday. Mr. Pinheiro, who works with human-rights groups, said that the police were responsible for much of the killing. But Pedro Franco de Campos, the city's secretary of public safety, said, "Most of the deaths were caused by the inmates themselves."

Attack on Korean Chapel Kills 13

SEOUL (AP) — A man upset by his wife's refusal to quit the Jehovah's Witnesses church set a chapel on fire on Sunday, killing 13 persons and injuring 20, the police and news reports said.

The police said they expected the toll to grow because fire started at the church's entrance, trapping about 90 people inside. It was not known whether the man's 33-year-old wife was inside the chapel at the time, or was among the casualties.

The man argued with church members before pouring 2.6 gallons of gasoline into the church's chapel in Wonju, 75 kilometers east of Seoul, the police said. They said they had detained the man, a 35-year-old worker at Wonju Land Registration Corp.

Fischer Maintains Lead With Draws

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Bobby Fischer and Boris Spassky on Sunday drew the 15th game of their rematch after the 33d move and four hours of play. They had also played to a draw on Saturday.

In the Sunday match, Mr. Fischer, playing white, departed from his usual first move of king's pawn to e4 and instead played c4 to develop the Catalan Opening strategy for the first time in the series, which Mr. Fischer leads by 5 to 3. The winner, the first player to reach 10 points, will win $3.5 million. Draws are not counted. The 16th game is scheduled for Wednesday, after two days of rest.

Sunday's game went routinely until the 23d move when Mr. Spassky sacrificed his bishop for a pawn, to the surprise of experts. They said Mr. Fischer also made a mistake, in the 30th move, when instead of playing his queen to b5 he played his pawn to g4. Mr. Fischer was forced to countersacrifice a knight and the game developed into an endless check of the black king.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Northwest Airlines has introduced a limousine service at Charles de Gaulle airport for Executive Class passengers to and from the United States. The service is free within a 15-kilometer (9.5 mile) radius of Paris, and must be reserved in advance. *(IHT)*

Mobile command centers will be posted along eight popular cycling routes in Amsterdam starting Monday to enforce bicycle traffic laws and conduct spot safety checks, officials said. *(AP)*

Japan will send a team to Nepal to study ways to improve the safety of the Katmandu airport in Nepal, the site of two recent air disasters, the Kyodo news agency said. *(AFP)*

Americans traveling in Kenya have been urged by the U.S. State Department to exercise caution in places where political rallies could cause local disturbances.

A man who is said to have punched a flight attendant in the face when she told him he could not stand in an aisle to smoke a cigarette has been indicted by a federal grand jury in Cleveland. Authorities said Albert A. Lancry, 57, punched the Trans World Airlines attendant during a flight from Tel Aviv to Paris. Mr. Lancry was charged with assault, which carries a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison and a $250,000 fine. *(AP)*

Belgium has the highest road accident rate in the European Community, the news agency Belga reported. It said that in Belgium, 203 people are killed or injured per 10,000 cars. Denmark is the safest nation, with 59 deaths or injuries per 10,000 cars; countries with relatively high rates included Portugal, 168; Germany, 138, and Britain 136. France and Italy have 83 each. *(Reuters)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Hong Kong, Lesotho, Macao, Portugal.
TUESDAY: Egypt, Syria.
WEDNESDAY: Israel.
THURSDAY: Peru.
FRIDAY: Ecuador, Uganda.
SATURDAY: Cuba, Japan, Kenya, South Africa, Taiwan.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters

Bad Weather Halts Airlift To Sarajevo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Four U.S. and Canadian planes carrying food and medicine landed at the Sarajevo airport on Sunday before bad weather halted operations.

The planes, carrying about 50 tons of food and medical supplies, followed a lone U.S. aircraft on Saturday that reopened a lifeline to the besieged Bosnian capital after a one-month break.

The sound of small-arms fire and occasional mortar fire could be heard as the aircraft unloaded.

But the weather worsened, forcing the cancellation of five further aid flights scheduled for the afternoon, Major General Jean-Luc Olette, deputy commander of the Sarajevo airport, said in an interview.

As the airlift was resumed, the commander of the Bosnian Serbs' air force said he would be capitulating if he were to accept a flight ban over the republic, as suggested by the West.

Almost daily reports of Serbian air raids have led Western nations to urge the United Nations to set up a flight exclusion zone over Bosnia. President George Bush has confirmed U.S. support for the ban.

The airlift was interrupted Sept. 3 after an Italian plane was shot down over Muslim- and Croat-held territory, killing all four crew members.

(Reuters, AP)

Bush's Foreign Savvy Is Key, Aide Says

Robert D. Blackwill, who teaches at Harvard University and is senior foreign-policy adviser to the Bush-Quayle campaign, was previously the U.S. delegate to the conventional arms talks in Vienna and President George Bush's special assistant for European and Soviet affairs on the National Security Council staff. He spoke with Paul F. Horvitz of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. If President Bush is re-elected, what will be his foreign-policy priorities for a second term?

A. There will inevitably be more emphasis on issues of political economy now that the Cold War is over. I think there will be a very strong effort to finish the GATT, without which the global trading system is in great jeopardy.

Also, there will be an effort to attack America's domestic economic problems in part through a global economic strategy, through a network of free-trade agreements. There will be a continuing attempt to persuade the EC to further open up its markets and to reduce government subsidies.

A second priority will be to maintain the United States as a European power in the broadest sense. That means continuing the effort to make NATO relevant to the changing security circumstances in Europe, to make it an increasing instrument to promote stability in Eastern Europe.

Prospects for peace in the Middle East have never been brighter. I think the intensity of the effort by President Bush and Jim Baker to bring about a conciliation between the Arabs and the Israelis will continue.

In Asia, I'm sure a Bush administration would be preoccupied with the danger of new security threats emerging there, which could disrupt very positive trends. In particular, I have in mind North Korea's effort to acquire nuclear weapons.

Finally, I would mention the United Nations. The president, in his recent speech at the UN, stressed that the United States would continue to be committed to the evolution of the UN as an ever more important instrument of the international community in dealing with these emerging threats and humanitarian tragedies.

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Q. Would you elaborate on the evolution of NATO?

A. NATO has been evolving dramatically since the 1990 summit in London in which the alliance decided to reform itself fundamentally. The NATO structure is now set up to deal with these problems as they emerge, but the structure is one thing and implementation is another.

More political agreement will be required between and among these NATO members about how to deal with security problems, including ethnic problems and nationality, in the East and in the Balkans.

Q. Besides North Korea, what other Asian security threats might the next president face?

A. A major security question is China, and here, there is quite an important difference between George Bush and Bill Clinton. I think Bush will promote the peaceful transition to democracy and manage the fact that China has a major geopolitical role to play in the world. It seems to me that Governor Clinton would like to handle China with only one prism and only one objective, which is human rights. There is a Carteresque quality in Clinton's preoccupation with human rights above all other national security objectives.

Q. How will U.S.-Japan relations evolve?

A. You will see a continued effort to penetrate the Japanese market and promote free trade around the world. The Democrats' first instinct when confronted by a trade problem is to close American markets, and that's bad for the United States and bad for the international trading system.

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Q. What is the core philosophical difference between Bill Clinton and George Bush on foreign policy?

A. The key difference is Governor Clinton's judgment that, now that the Cold War is over, the necessity to protect America's interests in the world through security instruments has largely disappeared. Of course, he doesn't put it exactly like that. But he proposes a defense budget that offers a very big difference in the force structure — fewer active divisions, cutting aircraft carriers, less money for research and development.

He is pushing policies that have the danger of bringing back the hollow army. There has been a very strong trend in the Democratic Party that asserts that America's predominant role ought to be to champion human rights at the expense of almost all other national security objectives.

The Bush philosophy is really quite different. Human rights is not the only goal in expressing America's values, and if you pursue human rights and push all other objectives to the side you will cause a crisis with our allies, and you are likely to make every regional conflict more complicated.

There were many revolutionary events during George Bush's first term that of course were in the first instance triggered by people on the ground. But they took careful American management. The likelihood that Bill Clinton could go into the Oval Office and with zero experience show such masterful use of American power is between nil and zip.

MONDAY Q&A

PEROT: *Voters Apparently Unstirred by Re-entry*

(Continued from page 1)

Perot's tax program, which grassroots leaders of both parties regard as one of his greatest vulnerabilities. But state and local leaders have not held their fire.

"Ross Perot's plan is full of misery and despair for Michigan people," Steve Gools, a spokesman for the Democratic Party in Michigan, said over the weekend.

Anne Scherr, press secretary for the Bush-Quayle campaign in Connecticut, said, "We've been saying that a vote for Mr. Clinton or Mr. Perot *is* a vote for higher taxes."

Republicans around the country expressed the hope that Mr. Perot would splinter off anti-Bush, change-oriented voters from Mr. Clinton, who maintains a significant lead in the national polls. This hope is particularly fervent in states like Florida, which are crucial to the Republican presidential base but are unusually competitive this year.

But many Democrats say that such voters will ultimately show the traditional unwillingness of Americans to stick with a third-party candidate trailing in the polls.

Sam Barone, executive director of the Ohio Democratic Party, said Mr. Perot would hurt Mr. Clinton in his state, but only in the short term.

"Perot voters are voters who think the country is on the wrong track," Mr. Barone said. "Clinton reaped a lot of the benefit when he withdrew. But in the long term, I think the people are taking this election seriously, so they won't want to waste their vote."

In California, whose 54 electoral votes the Democrats are hoping to make the anchor of a victory this year and where Mr. Perot showed remarkable appeal last spring, several analysts are predicting only a slight impact from his second effort.

"Perot's re-entry will clearly hurt Clinton, but Clinton is so far ahead that Perot's effect is marginal," said Mark DiCamillo, associate director of the Field Poll, a California polling concern.

A Newsweek Poll conducted Thursday and Friday and made public Saturday showed Mr. Clinton retaining his lead over Mr. Bush, 44 percent to 36 percent. Mr. Perot had the backing of 14 percent. The survey, which polled 752 registered voters, had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus four percentage points.

The poll also indicated that while 26 percent said Mr. Perot was following the wishes of his volunteers in re-entering the race, 63 percent said he was manipulating them.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Over-Stressing Sins Can Itself Be Sinful

Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement, is a sundown-to-sundown day of fasting and prayer that begins Tuesday. Central to the Yom Kippur liturgy, The New York Times notes, is a collective confession known as Al Cheyt, which asks God's forgiveness for a series of sins. The confession, written in medieval times, covers virtually every sin and transgression then known. Adultery, lying, theft, murder and disrespect for parents, witting and unwitting, are included.

For this Yom Kippur, Tikkun, a liberal Jewish magazine, has put together a contemporary supplement to the traditional prayer. "Sins" here are broadly defined and include being insensitive to the environment, to racism, to the homeless, to people with AIDS and to the Palestinians. There is even a confession that raises questions about the whole breast-beating enterprise, asking forgiveness "for the sins of focusing only on our sins and not on our strengths and beauties."

Short Takes

Residents of Hartford, Connecticut, have been excluded from federal grand jury pools for the *last* three years, although they have been tapped at the usual rate for local and state jury duty. But the federal computer had been listing everyone in town as dead. Federal court employees discovered that the city's name had been listed in the wrong place on computer records, forcing the "d" at the end of "Hartford" into the column used to describe prospects' status. "D" stands for dead. Every time a Hartford resident's name popped up for jury duty, the computer noted the person was dead and did not bother sending out a jury questionnaire.

In an effort to make buildings and vehicles more energy efficient, researchers at Tufts University have developed a window that can regulate the amount of sunlight flowing into a building or car and the amount of heat flowing out, The New York Times reports. A relatively short pulse of electric current varies the transparency of two thin layers of material in the windows at various optical wavelengths. In cold weather, a window could be adjusted to allow the full amount of available sunlight to warm a room, while in hot weather it could reflect the light, preventing it from warming the room.

Mattel Inc.'s newest Barbie doll, Teen Talk Barbie, talks, and what she has to say has irked some educators. Each new talking Barbie utters any four of a total of 270 phrases. One of the remarks is, "Math class is tough." The National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, an organization with more than 92,000 members, drafted a letter to Mattel complaining of the "negative impact" of Barbie's lament. Paul Thomas, a math teacher at Thomas Jefferson High School in Fairfax County, Virginia, said, "This is the sort of thing that perpetuates the myth that girls find math harder than boys do." A Mattel spokeswoman said Barbie makes many other, positive statements, such as, "I'm studying to be a doctor."

About People

Al Davis, owner of the National Football League's Los Angeles Raiders, has his own way of breaking news to a player who has been traded. Mr. Davis related on a Los Angeles television show how he told Phil Villapiano, a linebacker, that he had been traded to the Buffalo Bills in 1979.

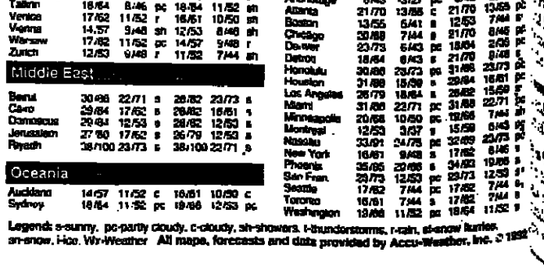
"I asked Phil, 'What would you think if we could get Bob Chandler from the Bills?' Phil said, 'That would be great. Chandler is a great receiver. Whatever it takes, we should get him.'

"I then told him we already had. He said, 'That's great. Who did we have to give up?' I said, 'You.' "

Arthur Higbee

The Weather

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday



Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America
The Northeastern United States will have tranquil weather Tuesday through Thursday with some sunshine each day. Chicago and Detroit will also be *rather sunny the next few days.* Tropical storm formation *is possible off the* Southeast coast this week.

Europe
Chilly, rainy weather from London to Berlin and Paris Tuesday will yield to drying and clearing at midweek. It *may shower in Rome Tuesday.* The trend will be *toward mainly sunny and a* bit warmer weather in the *western Mediterranean* lands Thursday.

Asia
Rain will end in Tokyo Tuesday, and it will be cool and *dry in Japan and Korea.* Rain is expected to return *by midweek.* Showers will wet Taipei into Wednesday. *Hong Kong should have* some sun. Thunderstorms *are possible daily in Singapore, Bangkok and Manila.*

Europe

	Today High C/F	Low C/F	Wx	Tomorrow High C/F	Low C/F	Wx
Algarve	19/66	11/52	pc	22/71	11/52	pc
Amsterdam	12/53	7/44	pc	13/55	6/43	pc
Ankara	17/62	3/37	s	18/64	5/41	s
Athens	26/79	18/64	t	26/77	17/62	sh
Barcelona	18/64	10/50	sh	17/62	9/48	sh
Belgrade	22/71	13/55	sh	19/66	12/53	r
Berlin	14/57	9/48	pc	13/55	7/44	c
Brussels	12/53	7/44	pc	13/55	4/39	c
Budapest	17/62	10/50	sh	14/57	10/50	sh
Copenhagen	14/57	6/43	pc	13/55	4/39	sh
Costa Del Sol	26/66	13/55	sh	21/70	12/53	pc
Dublin	12/53	4/39	s	14/57	6/43	s
Edinburgh	12/53	4/39	s	13/55	6/43	pc
Florence	18/66	12/53	sh	18/64	11/52	sh
Frankfurt	13/55	8/46	r	13/55	8/46	pc
Geneva	13/55	9/48	r	12/53	7/44	sh
Helsinki	18/64	8/46	pc	19/66	11/52	sh
Istanbul	17/62	9/43	s	18/64	7/44	s
Las Palmas	25/77	18/61	pc	25/77	15/59	pc
Lisbon	18/64	9/48	pc	22/71	11/52	pc
London	12/53	7/44	pc	13/55	6/43	pc
Madrid	18/61	9/48	sh	18/61	7/44	c
Milan	17/62	10/50	r	16/61	10/50	sh
Moscow	12/53	1/34	s	15/59	4/39	pc
Munich	13/55	7/44	r	13/55	6/43	pc
Nice	18/64	10/50	r	16/61	11/52	r
Oslo	17/62	8/46	pc	16/61	6/43	pc
Paris	11/52	7/44	r	12/53	6/43	sh
Prague	14/57	9/48	sh	12/53	8/46	sh
Reykjavik	14/57	6/43	c	10/50	3/46	c
Rome	18/64	11/52	sh	19/66	12/53	sh
St. Petersburg	17/62	8/46	pc	18/64	10/50	sh
Stockholm	15/59	4/39	pc	18/61	6/46	sh
Strasbourg	12/53	7/44	r	12/53	7/44	sh
Tallinn	18/64	8/46	pc	18/64	11/52	sh
Venice	17/62	11/52	r	16/61	10/50	sh
Vienna	14/57	9/48	sh	12/53	8/46	sh
Warsaw	17/62	11/52	pc	14/57	9/48	r
Zurich	12/53	9/48	r	11/52	7/44	sh

Middle East

Beirut	30/86	22/71	s	28/82	23/73	s
Cairo	29/84	17/62	s	28/82	16/61	s
Damascus	29/84	12/53	s	28/82	12/53	s
Jerusalem	27/80	17/62	s	26/79	12/53	s
Riyadh	38/100	23/73	s	38/100	22/71	s

Oceania

Auckland	14/57	11/52	c	16/61	10/50	c
Sydney	18/64	11/52	pc	19/66	12/53	pc

Asia

	Today High C/F	Low C/F	Wx	Tomorrow High C/F	Low C/F	Wx
Bangkok	31/88	24/75	pc	31/88	23/73	pc
Beijing	18/61	7/44	pc	17/62	8/46	sh
Hong Kong	31/88	22/71	pc	31/88	22/71	pc
Manila	32/89	25/77	s	32/89	24/75	pc
New Delhi	36/97	24/75	s	35/95	24/75	s
Seoul	19/66	10/50	pc	20/68	11/52	pc
Shanghai	22/71	13/55	pc	23/73	14/57	pc
Singapore	32/89	24/75	s	31/88	23/73	pc
Taipei	28/79	21/70	pc	27/80	21/70	pc
Tokyo	21/70	12/53	sh	19/66	11/52	pc

Africa

Algiers	22/71	13/55	sh	21/70	12/53	sh
Cape Town	21/70	10/50	pc	21/70	11/52	pc
Casablanca	27/80	18/61	pc	28/82	17/62	pc
Harare	27/80	14/57	pc	28/82	13/55	pc
Lagos	30/86	22/71	pc	29/84	23/73	pc
Nairobi	27/80	16/61	pc	28/82	14/57	pc
Tunis	31/88	23/73	pc	31/88	23/73	pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	18/64	7/44	pc	20/68	11/52	s
Caracas	30/86	18/64	s	31/88	19/66	pc
Lima	19/66	13/55	c	19/66	14/57	s
Mexico City	22/71	11/52	sh	21/70	10/50	pc
Rio de Janeiro	29/84	19/66	pc	29/84	19/66	pc
Santiago	18/64	6/43	pc	18/64	7/44	pc

North America

Anchorage	6/43	-3/27	pc	6/43	-2/28	pc
Atlanta	21/70	13/55	c	21/70	13/55	pc
Boston	13/55	6/41	s	12/53	7/44	s
Chicago	23/73	7/44	s	21/70	8/46	pc
Denver	23/73	6/43	pc	18/64	2/36	pc
Detroit	18/64	8/43	s	21/70	9/48	s
Honolulu	30/86	23/73	pc	31/88	23/73	pc
Houston	31/88	15/59	s	29/84	16/61	s
Los Angeles	26/79	18/64	s	28/82	18/64	s
Miami	31/88	23/73	pc	31/88	22/71	s
Minneapolis	20/68	10/50	s	19/66	7/44	sh
Montreal	12/53	3/37	s	15/59	6/43	s
Nassau	33/91	24/75	pc	32/89	23/73	pc
New York	16/61	9/48	s	17/62	8/46	s
Phoenix	35/95	22/68	s	34/93	19/66	s
San Fran.	20/73	12/53	pc	22/73	12/53	pc
Seattle	17/62	7/44	pc	17/62	7/44	s
Toronto	16/61	7/44	s	17/62	7/44	s
Washington	19/66	11/52	pc	18/64	11/52	s

Legends: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hor. Wx-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1992

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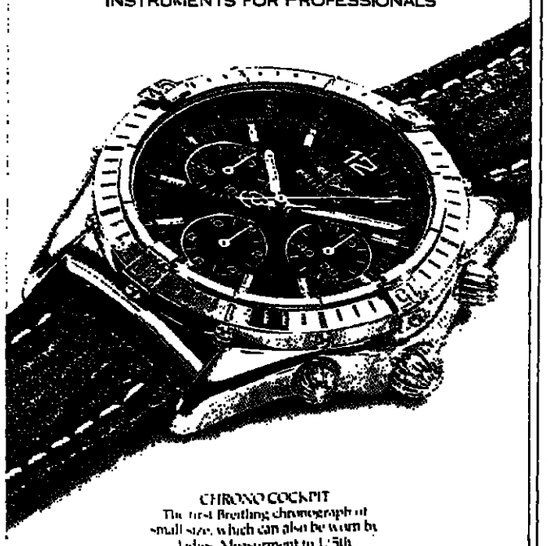

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CAMPAIGN '92 / BLACK AND WHITE

★ ELECTION NOTES ★

Bush Weighs In With Stiff Personal Attack

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida — President George Bush has delivered his harshest personal attack yet on Bill Clinton, reminding voters about his Democratic rival's experimentation with marijuana 20 years ago, accusing him of plotting huge cuts in Medicare and calling him a "weak-kneed" waffler.

"This guy couldn't remember in detail that he didn't inhale 20 years ago, and he can't remember what came out of his mouth 20 minutes ago," Mr. Bush said, diagnosing "Clintonesia" — a condition that he said included "weak knees, sweaty palms and an incredible desire to say anything on all sides of any issue, depending on who you're trying to please."

Mr. Bush, whose comments reflected advisers' conviction that attacking Mr. Clinton was the only avenue left, also abandoned the Republicans' carefully crafted position that the core of the draft issue is not whether Mr. Clinton served, but whether he has told the truth about it.

"By the way," Mr. Bush shouted at an airport rally, "I do believe that serving in uniform is a good criterion for being commander in chief of the armed forces."

He said Mr. Clinton would slash Medicare and Social Security by $218 billion — a suggestion that Bush campaign officials later acknowledged Mr. Clinton had not in fact made — and he told his listeners that the Democrat would tax their grandchildren out of a college education. *(NYT)*

Clinton Walks Fine Line on Mexico Trade Pact

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton on Sunday embraced the new Mexican free-trade agreement, but said that as president he would use enabling legislation to aid and retrain displaced workers and protect the environment.

"If it is done right, it will create jobs in the United States and in Mexico," the Democratic nominee said. "We must always remember why we're doing it — to help the working men and women of America." Mr. Clinton is trying to reconcile his support for free trade with strong opposition to the agreement from key Democratic constituencies, notably organized labor.

The North American Free Trade Agreement, negotiated with Mexico and Canada by President George Bush, has been one of the most politically thorny and substantively challenging issues for Mr. Clinton. His solution — to emphasize the importance of enabling legislation — was described by congressional aides as an effort to escape from his dilemma.

By supporting the agreement and not insisting on its renegotiation, Mr. Clinton reduces the risk that Mr. Bush will accuse him of flip-flopping. That risk loomed large, since Mr. Clinton went out of his way during the Michigan primary in March to cast himself as a man of principle, speaking out for free trade before a wary audience of autoworkers.

The enabling legislation, not the agreement itself, carries the force of law, and will be dealt with by Congress next year. *(WP, AP)*

Two Major Newspapers Endorse Clinton

DETROIT — Bill Clinton's campaign was endorsed Sunday by two major newspapers, one of them in the crucial state of Michigan.

The Detroit Free Press called him "a common-sense alternative" to the Reagan and Bush administrations. The Seattle Times also endorsed Mr. Clinton in an editorial, calling President George Bush a disappointment without ideas, energy or emotional ties to the American people.

Michigan is considered a key state in the election. Mr. Clinton campaigned there Saturday as he barnstormed across the Midwest. In Washington state, he already is considered to be comfortably ahead. *(AP)*

Quote-Unquote

Larry Hugick, managing editor of the Gallup Poll: "I guess the debates are Ross Perot's big opportunities, although it gets harder and harder the closer you get to Election Day for one event to change people's minds." *(AP)*

Clinton's Biracial Diplomacy

Pragmatist Mixes Easily With Both Sides

By David Maraniss
Washington Post Service

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Bill Clinton revealed his essential nature on issues of race one afternoon in March. First he drove down to a black neighborhood on the south side of town and ate lunch at Sim's Bar-B-Que, an unpretentious eatery known for its pork ribs and Delta blues jukebox.

Then he cruised up to the Heights for a round of golf at Little Rock Country Club, an elite hideaway with manicured fairways and no black members.

The two stops illustrate the competing impulses that seem to take the Arkansas governor and Democratic presidential nominee in different directions. The rib joint and the country club are geocultural icons for two separate worlds in Little Rock, one black and the other white. Mr. Clinton has seemingly moved between the two worlds with ease and regularity.

He is in many ways the quintessential son of the New South who denounced racism as a teenager in segregated Hot Springs and made racial equality a central theme of his career.

"Race," Mr. Clinton said, "was the major moral issue of my childhood" — one that he felt he had stood up to with a certain amount of courage. "I was out of step with most people. Most Southern whites were still pretty segregationist in the '50s and '60s, but I believed in integration."

But as he evolved into a pragmatic politician seeking to reach the top in a society where whites control most of the votes and virtually all the money and power, Mr. Clinton grew adept at advancing civil rights without seeming to turn his back on the largest voting constituency in Arkansas and the one from which he came, the culturally conservative and rural white Southern middle class.

Mr. Clinton is a bicultural explorer with redneck roots, a combination that provides him with stronger empathetic ties to both worlds than most politicians, but also leaves him open to apparent contradictions.

He can send his daughter to a majority-black public school and yet greet his segregationist predecessor, Orval Faubus, with a warm embrace at his first inauguration, a gesture intended to be a sign of reconciliation but taken by many blacks as a reminder of a bitter past.

He can blame Republicans for trying to divide the United States along racial lines through the manipulation of stereotypes and totems, and yet select the symbolically charged issue of welfare overhaul as the subject of one of his first campaign commercials in the general election against President George Bush.

He can encourage and promote a generation of black lawyers and politicians in Arkansas and yet, motivated in part by his concern not to alienate too many old-line white pols, vote to appeal a historic civil rights ruling that reapportioned the legislature to increase black representation.

It is part of Mr. Clinton's dichotomous nature that he can make blacks and whites who have nothing in common with each other feel they have a special bond with him.

Judge Damon J. Keith of the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, after recounting a scene in which Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary, spent a weekend at the predominantly black wedding party of a former Yale Law School classmate on Martha's Vineyard, said: "As black folks, we all know when white folks are shucking and jiving. And let me tell you, Bill Clinton is for real."

No one could be further apart from Mr. Keith than L. G. Stevens, a retired plant machinist in Lake Charles, Louisiana, who voted for the white supremacist David Duke in the Louisiana gubernatorial election last year and believes most Democrats promote "uncivil rights against white people."

He met Mr. Clinton at a rally in August and came away thinking, "This guy cares for people like me."

Over the years in Arkansas, Perlesta Hollingsworth, a prominent civil rights attorney, has felt buffeted by what he sees as the contradictory forces within Mr. Clinton on issues of race. Mr. Hollingsworth was appointed to the state Supreme Court in the mid-1980s as part of a sweeping effort by Mr. Clinton to bring proportional minority representation to the state's courts, commissions and regulatory bodies. Five years later, as lead counsel in the redistricting case, he was stunned and disappointed by Mr. Clinton's vote to appeal.

Mr. Hollingsworth calls Mr. Clinton "in some ways the best governor in America on race," but with a caveat. "Bill puts himself in a tough position trying to make everyone happy," he said. "He's always got to have the white male support to get anywhere. We understand that."

Mr. Clinton's rapport with blacks is uncontested even by the Reverend Jesse Jackson, with whom he has had several muted confrontations this year.

Mr. Jackson said one reason he was restrained in his criticism was because he appreciated that "Bill Clinton has a greater comfort level among blacks than most white politicians."

But although Mr. Jackson said he felt Mr. Clinton was motivated by "the best moral intentions," he found his actions bordering on patronizing at times.

Mr. Jackson said Mr. Clinton was sending out dual signals on such issues as welfare overhaul where "the language says one thing and the message is something else."

"The language is good," he said, "everyone is for welfare reform, but the unspoken message is that blacks are the problem."

Mr. Jackson also read an inner meaning into a picture in Jet Magazine that showed Mr. Clinton surrounded by black advisers. No one in the picture is within Mr. Clinton's inner circle of power.

Robert Giroux/Agence France-Presse

Bill Clinton looking at Barbara Bush during a speech to the National Italian-American Foundation. The Democratic candidate praised the president and his wife for their love of country and family.

2 Camps Will Pick Debate Questioners

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Top aides to President George Bush and Governor Bill Clinton say they will select the journalists who pose questions at the three presidential debates. The two sides have also agreed that the independent candidate Ross Perot should be included in the debates.

Under the agreement, announced Saturday, the process will resemble a jury selection, in which each side can blackball journalists it deems unfriendly or unfair. The bipartisan Commission on Presidential Debates, which is sponsoring the sessions, had hoped to avoid such a process.

Frederic V. Malek, Mr. Bush's campaign manager, said in a television interview that each campaign would have the right to challenge reporters proposed by the other side.

"I think it's the best way to get an impartial and fair group of panelists," he said.

The first presidential debate, set for 7 P.M. Eastern daylight time next Sunday in St. Louis, Missouri, will have a panel of reporters questioning the candidates. At the second, at 9 P.M. Oct. 15 in Richmond, Virginia, all questions will come from a studio audience, and a moderator will be allowed to follow up.

The third, at 7 P.M. Oct. 19 in East Lansing, Michigan, will use a panel for half the time and a single moderator for the remaining half.

The single vice presidential debate, at 7 P.M. Oct. 13 in Atlanta, will feature a single moderator. All the debates will be 90 minutes long.

Agreement on the questioners could be difficult. In 1984, President Ronald Reagan and the Democratic nominee, Walter F. Mondale, went through a list of 103 journalists before finding 3 they could agree on.

Mr. Bush rejected the commission's recommendation that a single moderator preside over all the debates, which would allow the candidates to question one another and avoid the news conference atmosphere of a journalistic panel.

Timothy Russert, NBC's Washington bureau chief, said that if invited, he would not participate.

"It's become part of the Bush-Quayle strategy to have a panel of reporters," he said. "I just feel very uncomfortable with the candidates selecting the reporters."

Leonard Downie Jr., The Washington Post's executive editor, said the newspaper would continue its policy of not having reporters participate.

"Most of our reporters and editors feel there is a real conflict question about our roles," he said. "It's not like being on 'Meet the Press.' You become part of the event in these high-profile things."

Ed Turner, CNN's vice president for news, said the network would ask to be represented by an anchorman, Bernard Shaw, who moderated one of the 1988 debates.

"If they come back and say he's not acceptable, I don't know what my response would be," Mr. Turner said. He said CNN did not feel manipulated by the campaigns because "the game has already been set up according to their rules, with their format, location, time and length."

The choice of interviewers has been a sensitive subject for the Bush campaign. A CBS correspondent, Lesley Stahl, said last week that Mr. Bush had a "blacklist" of network correspondents, including Dan Rather of CBS, Peter Jennings and George Will of ABC and Mr. Russert and Bryant Gumbel of NBC. The White House denied the charge.

ABC's "Good Morning America," which featured Mr. Bush three times last week and will do so three days this week, allowed the White House to select the topics in advance, according to Knight-Ridder Newspapers.

■ Clinton Hedges His Bets

Even as the negotiators were working out final details, Mr. Clinton, campaigning in Toledo, Ohio, sought to lower expectations, praising his rival's debating skills, The New York Times reported.

"He's won every debate he's ever been in, except that one debate where Reagan said he paid for the microphone," Mr. Clinton said. "He's a good debater."

Asked what Mr. Perot would bring to the debates, he replied: "Hard to say. I think he'll do fine. He'll be at ease. You know, nothing to lose. I think he'll be very relaxed."

Bush Faces Showdown in Congress After Veto of Cable Regulatory Bill

By Paul Farhi
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush has made good on a threat and vetoed the cable television regulation bill, saying the legislation would lead to higher cable rates for the 56 million households that subscribe.

The veto sets up a collision between Mr. Bush and Congress that could lead to the first override of a Bush veto. Vetoes by Mr. Bush have been sustained 35 times.

The bill passed both the House and the Senate last month with more than the two-thirds majority needed to override. But the White House has mounted a furious campaign to persuade Republican congressmen to switch their votes and sustain the president. An override this close to Election Day might be seen as a political embarrassment.

The bill would reverse some provisions of the deregulatory Cable Act of 1984, which has been blamed for the rapid increase in cable prices. It permits the government to oversee rates charged for "basic" cable service, and to order rollbacks when prices for other levels of service are deemed "unreasonable."

It also regulates prices for cable equipment, sets minimum customer-service standards and permits broadcasters to seek compensation from cable operators when the operator voluntarily carries the broadcasters' station.

Whether the veto is overridden, the bill appears to be shaping up as a campaign issue. The veto will probably be used against Mr. Bush by the Democratic presidential nominee, Governor Bill Clinton, and his running mate, Senator Al Gore Jr.

Mr. Gore is a co-author of the Senate's version of the bill and has depicted it as a strongly pro-consumer measure.

"George Bush has vetoed the most important consumer legislation of the year, all to protect his rich friends in the cable monopolies," Mr. Gore said while campaigning over the weekend in New Mexico.

Both supporters and opponents of the legislation said Mr. Bush's lobbying efforts in Congress in recent days had put his fellow Republicans in an uncomfortable position. With many Republicans on record supporting the bill in two votes, a change could be used against them in their re-election campaigns, they said.

The issue became so touchy that congressional sources said last week that the White House was considering ways to gracefully sidestep a fight, perhaps by signing the bill and embracing it.

The cable legislation has been the subject of numerous TV ads in recent weeks, raising its profile as a populist, pocketbook issue. Mr. Bush, in his veto message on Saturday, said, "Contrary to the claims made by its proponents, this bill will not reduce the prices Americans pay for cable television service."

Echoing arguments made by the cable industry, Mr. Bush said that several "special interest" provisions would likely raise rates. Among these he cited a measure designed to help broadcasters that require cable companies "to pay" broadcasting companies to carry their programs.

The bill actually would require cable companies to negotiate with broadcasters over the use of the broadcasters' signals, but would not require a payment.

Away From the Hustings

• **Tornadoes swept through a Tampa Bay area** mobile home park, killing three persons. More than 100 homes were destroyed in Saturday's storms. Fifty-three people were injured, and six were hospitalized.

• **A group of American Indians put the U.S. government on "trial,"** charging that it was a criminal organization that had attempted a Nazi-style extermination of Indians. The trial, in San Francisco, was part of a protest against observances this month of the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's first voyage to the New World.

• **The Pioneer Venus orbiter has run out of thruster propellant** after circling Venus for 14 years and is expected to plunge toward the planet, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration spokesman said.

• **A dozen employees were overcome by fumes** produced by spillage of the flavor enhancer ethyl butyrate, which is used to make green-apple-flavored bubble gum, at the Decatur Industry and Technology Center, in Decatur, Illinois, and were hospitalized, the authorities said.

• **A year after the confirmation hearings** that put Clarence Thomas on the U.S. Supreme Court, public sentiment has swung toward Anita F. Hill and her story of sexual harassment, according to a poll published by U.S. News & World Report. When the Senate hearings ended a year ago, three times as many people — 60 percent to 20 percent — said they believed Justice Thomas had not sexually harassed Professor Hill. But the new poll, which surveyed 1,002 adults and has a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percent, shows people almost evenly divided — 38 percent each — on whom they believe, the magazine said.

• **Two women escaped from a psychiatric hospital** in Kankakee, Illinois, and lay down in front of a freight train that struck and killed them, an official said.

• **A jury in Shakopee, Minnesota, awarded a 21-year-old woman $2.4** million in damages from her parents in a lawsuit accusing her father of sexually molesting her and her mother of ignoring the abuse. Her father pleaded guilty to sexually abusing her and served 10 months in the county workhouse in 1990. *AFP, LAT, AP*

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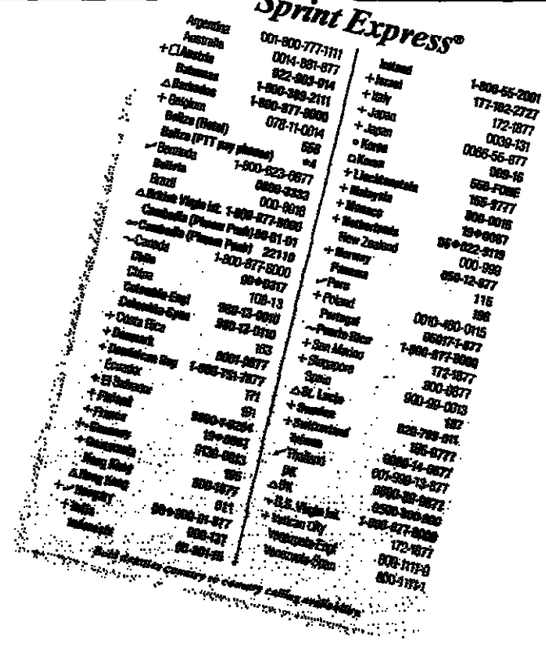

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CRIME: *Open European Borders to Open Some Doors*

(Continued from page 1)

nation of investigations and search operations, creation of data bases, central analysis of information, and cooperation on training, research and forensic matters.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain called three years ago for the establishment of a European equivalent to the FBI, a specialized multilingual and multinational force that would operate across borders.

But the proposal foundered on the reluctance of governments, particularly the British, to relinquish sovereignty, as well as the absence of a single "judicial zone" to iron out differences in legal systems.

Italian policemen, for example, use wiretaps and surveillance devices to battle organized crime, but such methods are constitutionally ruled out in Germany.

The EC Commission, the Community's administrative body in Brussels, has no jurisdiction over police and judicial matters. Instead, the Interior and Justice ministries of the 12 member countries cooperate through a separate anti-crime and terrorism organization known as the Trevi Group.

– One of the group's priorities is to form a cooperative agency to be known as Europol, but the planning is still at an early stage and it will not be in place by January.

At a meeting of policemen and legal experts in Belgium last week, several speakers said the new organization should be set up independently of Interpol, the international police body based in Lyon.

Gerald S. Arenberg, executive director of the U.S. National Association of Police Chiefs, said that giving information to Interpol was as good as giving it to the drug rings because of police corruption in many of that organization's member countries.

Although Europol will not be ready in time for the single market, European interior and justice ministers have agreed to establish before the end of this year a joint drugs unit, which will cooperate closely with the Drug Enforcement Administration in the United States.

As the drug bust last week indicated, cooperation among European and U.S. law enforcement agencies is already close.

One of the people arrested in Rome was a Colombian whose job, the Italian police said, was to negotiate with the Mafia to launder Colombian drug profits through legitimate business fronts in Europe.

Signs point increasingly to such cooperation among criminal organizations, including the Japanese yakuza, Lebanese, Southeast Asian and South American drug lords, and gangs in Russia and Eastern Europe.

According to Paul Staes, a Belgian member of the European Parliament who has specialized in the phenomenon, American and European crooks have taken over some transport companies in the Community, and are heavily involved in the lucrative hazardous-waste business, including shipments of toxic products from Italian ports to such Third World nations as Somalia.

Mr. Staes said that they were also involved in the traffic of drugs, arms, human organs and blood, rare specimens of animals and plants, illegal immigrants and women from Third World countries who end up in Western prostitution rings.

The gangs "have so much money they don't know what the hell to do with it," Mr. Staes said. "They have been spending billions of dollars in the various European countries to get organized and to make sure they are not disturbed by police and the various currency control bodies."

In the Green Ice operation, Italian policemen identified at least 15 Mafia fronts.

A Financial Action Task Force set up by the Group of Seven industrialized nations and the EC Commission in 1990 had estimated that each year at least $85 billion is laundered in the United States and Europe. The Italian Center for Social Research in Rome estimates that recycled Mafia money accounts for 15 percent of the daily turnover of the Milan stock exchange, an annual total of some $15 billion.

Pieter Stoffelen, a Dutchman who headed a Council of Europe committee on international crime, the criminal bosses "are already extremely successful, but they may have even greater success with the disappearance of the international borders in Europe."

CRASH: *El Al Cargo Jet*

(Continued from page 1)

a message of condolence to Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands.

"Our hearts are with you at this moment and we mourn the Dutch and Israeli casualties," Mr. Rabin said.

Earlier, a Schiphol air traffic control official unaware of the mechanical problems said a bomb was the suspected cause of the explosion. The official spoke on condition of anonymity.

Before its flights, El Al routinely carries out intensive security precautions that can take hours.

Every El Al pilot has been trained by the Israeli Air Force. Plainclothes guards travel on El Al planes, and flight schedules are altered at the slightest suspicion of trouble.

The previous worst accident in the Netherlands occurred in October 1981, when a Fokker Fellowship 28 crashed in an industrial estate killing all 22 on board.

The Amsterdam crash is the third serious air disaster in just over a week.

Last Monday nearly 170 people were killed when a Pakistani Airlines Airbus 300 hit a hillside as it came in to land at Katmandu.

Two days earlier up to 163 people died when a Nigerian Air Force Hercules C-130 plunged into a swamp about three minutes after leaving Lagos's international airport. *(AP, AFP, Reuters)*

BOMB: *Former Soviet Spy Master Tells of Stealing U.S. Atomic Secrets*

(Continued from page 1)

hattan Project in 1942, at least 18 months before Mr. Fuchs arrived in the United States. This agent was code-named "Perseus," or simply "Mr. X."

Perseus evidently played such an important part in the network that — if his existence is confirmed — it would relegate the role of the Rosenbergs in supplying atomic secrets to Moscow to a peripheral one.

A testimonial to the extraordinary achievements of the Soviet spy network in Europe and the United States came from Igor V. Kurchatov, the father of the Soviet atomic bomb. In recently published notes to his Kremlin superiors, written in March 1943, Mr. Kurchatov said information received from intelligence sources would enable Soviet physicists to resolve all problems connected with the splitting of the atom in a "significantly shorter period."

"The receipt of these materials has a huge, invaluable significance for our state and science," said Mr. Kurchatov, the only Soviet scientist with direct access to the Western intelligence material. "Now we have important guidelines for subsequent research that enable us to bypass many laborious phases involved in tackling the uranium problem and reveal new scientific and technical ways of solving it."

Almost half a century after the launching of the Manhattan Project, some of the information obtained by the Kremlin's atom spies is still extremely sensitive. The planned publication of detailed intelligence documents obtained from Los Alamos in an obscure Russian scientific journal was held up last week after U.S. and Russian officials complained that they could enable a "third party" to build an atomic bomb.

This account of how the Kremlin stole the West's atomic secrets has been pieced together from interviews with Russian scientists and intelligence agents and a flood of material that has appeared in the Russian press over the last year. The final piece in the jigsaw puzzle was provided by the scientific article, which will appear in the Russian journal Questions of the History of Natural Sciences and Technology and which was made available to The Washington Post before publication.

By invading the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, Hitler made politics a good deal simpler for leftist scientists and intellectuals in the West. Up until that moment, many of them had found it difficult to justify the 1938 Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact. But as the German armies rolled through the Ukraine, their doubts were swept away. Their duty was now clear: to do everything in their power to help the country withstand Nazi aggression.

Although the Nazi invasion was a military disaster for the Soviet Union, it produced an intelligence gold mine. Within months of the German attack, recently declassified Russian espionage documents make clear, information about the most secret Western weapons systems began pouring into Moscow.

On Sept. 25, 1941, the head of Soviet intelligence in London, Anatoli Gorsky, sent a memorandum to Moscow about a session of the nuclear advisory committee to the British war cabinet that had been held nine days earlier. British scientists, he reported, were confident that a uranium bomb could be produced within two years.

The source of the top-secret information was an agent called "Leaf," since identified as the British diplomat Donald Maclean, a member of the famous Cambridge spy ring. In addition to technical details about the construction of an atomic bomb, Mr. Maclean revealed that the British were devoting top priority to the building of a uranium factory.

Confirmation that the Western Allies were on their way to developing the world's first atomic bomb came soon from a Soviet agent in New York, Morris Cohen. As an idealistic young Communist, Mr. Cohen had volunteered to fight on the republican side in the Spanish civil war. While recuperating from a leg injury in Barcelona in 1938, he had been recruited to work for Soviet intelligence. His network of contacts with other leftist sympathizers was to prove invaluable to Moscow in the years ahead.

Mr. Yatskov asserts that Mr. Cohen was approached in New York by an "acquaintance," a physicist, who said he had been invited to take part in top-secret work on the building of an atomic bomb. Soviet intelligence agents in New York passed this information on to Moscow, along with a recommendation to recruit the physicist, who was to become Perseus.

In Moscow, meanwhile, Stalin and his aides were too preoccupied with the German invasion to pay much attention to the information flowing in from their intelligence agents. It was not until March 1942 that the commissar for internal affairs, Lavrenti P. Beria, got around to briefing Stalin fully about the Western plan to develop an atomic bomb.

At first, both Stalin and Mr. Beria were skeptical about the intelligence reports. Mr. Beria feared that the Western Allies might be attempting to trick the Kremlin into vast expenditures of money and manpower. "If this is disinformation, I'll throw you all into jail," the secret police chief roared, according to Mr. Yatskov.

At some point in early 1943, Moscow received the first detailed description of the top-secret Los Alamos facility in New Mexico, the main development site for the American bomb.

A message from Vasili Zarubin, the head of Soviet intelligence in New York, reported that security arrangements at the camp were exceptionally tight. Nevertheless, he boasted, "We are taking further measures to plant our reliable sources in Los Alamos."

By the time Mr. Yatskov was assigned to full-time work on the atomic bomb project in early 1943, Mr. Cohen had left New York and joined the U.S. Army. But his wife, Lona, agreed to cooperate with Soviet intelligence. According to Mr. Yatskov, she undertook two courier missions to Albuquerque to meet Perseus on his behalf.

Russian intelligence officials responded to a request for an interview with the Cohens by saying that she was dying of cancer and he was at her bedside. But in a recent telephone conversation with the American espionage historian Walter Schneir, Mrs. Cohen acknowledged that she had made at least one trip to Albuquerque.

Asked whom she had met in Albuquerque, she replied that she could not remember. "A scientist?" Mr. Schneir asked. "A physicist," she replied.

According to Mr. Yatskov, Perseus supplied Mrs. Cohen with information about the construction and testing of the plutonium bomb that exploded in the desert of New Mexico on July 16, 1945. The declassified Russian intelligence archives contain an exceptionally detailed technical description of the bomb, but it is not clear whether this came from Perseus or Mr. Fuchs.

"The information we acquired enabled us to gain time in building our own bomb," said Mr. Yatskov, who was awarded the Red Banner of Labor medal for his services to Soviet science. "How much time we gained is hard to tell, but a few years at least. If it had not been for the information that other people were developing a bomb, we would not have started our own effort until the end of the war."

Although most of the recently released documents deal with the atomic bomb, a document dated Dec. 31, 1946, suggests that Western scientists also supplied information to Moscow about the more sophisticated hydrogen bomb. The document is a note from Mr. Kurchatov, the physicist, to KGB chiefs acknowledging the receipt of information about "American work on the superbomb," as the hydrogen bomb was then known.

Mr. Yatskov, who left the United States in December 1946, said information from the agents in Los Alamos dried up after the Soviet Union tested its own plutonium bomb in September 1949. "When we had our own bomb, they gradually stopped working with us," he said.

ACROSS

1 Erstwhile Genoese magistrate
5 Joseph's had many colors
9 Drawbridges cross them
14 Practical joke
15 Atlanta arena
16 "Cheers" actress
17 Las Vegas features
20 What Holyfield packs
21 Delta deposit
22 Vietnamese holiday
23 Govt. agents
25 Opposite of vive
27 Priestly vestment
30 African lily
32 Adriatic peninsula
36 Lawgiver
38 —— facto
40 Supports
41 Lawn-mower features
44 Tom
45 Sailing
46 Kind of atlas *map*
47 Most eccentric
49 Sharp projection
51 *Reverse curve*
52 Chinese society
54 *Kind of appeal*
56 Household: *Comb. form*
58 Trevi coin
61 *Emulates Hillary*
65 Kurt Weill opus, *with "The"*
68 English-born *American poet*
69 Be very angry
70 *Chemical* compound
71 *Young salmon*
72 Within: *Comb. form*
73 Secretary

DOWN

1 Lateen-rigged boat
2 One of the Chaplins
3 Celt
4 Glorify
5 Force
6 Lady Capulet's "Alas!"
7 No ifs, —— or buts
8 Leg bone
9 *Mule blankets*
10 Ancient
11 *Came down*
12 Henn's head
13 *Org.*
18 Gypsy
19 Ancient Britannia
24 Short fibers combed from long ones
26 Corrupt
27 Houston athlete
28 Mooed
29 Light-colored
31 Fencers' defenses
33 Washer cycle
34 Nice notions
35 Profs.' helpers
37 Singing group
39 O'Casey and Connery
42 Feline's tidbit
43 Male *professional* escort
48 *The* ——, channel near the Isle of Wight
50 Crooked: *Comb. form*
53 Diving bird
55 Human, for one
56 An anagram for *seat*
57 Angler's ground bait
58 Church calendar
60 Prolific author
62 Word in *message* deciphered by Daniel
63 Certain sibs.
64 *Polio-vaccine maker*
66 *Snigale*
67 Wit or pick preceder

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 2

H	A	R	I		D	U	A	D	S		S	T	A	B
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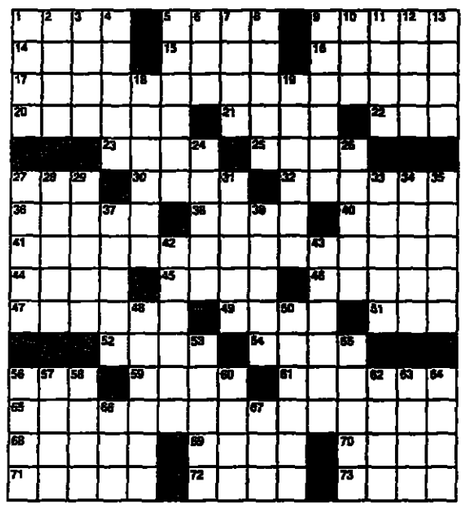

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GERMANY: *Nation Preparing for Crackdown on Its Neo-Nazi Gangs*

(Continued from page 1)

selecting targets, above all in the East where residents are especially susceptible to extremist appeals.

The neo-Nazis say foreign migrants pouring into Germany are to blame for the country's most acute problems, including mass unemployment in the East, housing shortages and spreading crime.

Mr. Seiters also proposed that policemen be given more power to pick out neo-Nazi troublemakers who join "protective crowds" of peaceful protesters or spectators.

Finally, Mr. Seiters suggested curbing or banning the sale of records and films glorifying militarism and racism. Concerts by neo-Nazi rock bands in Germany often touch off violence.

On Sunday, thousands of people demonstrated against anti-Semitism and xenophobia at the site of the Sachsenhausen death camp. The camp became a rallying point for Germans seeking to counteract rightist violence after the recent firebombing of a Holocaust memorial there.

In Frankfurt, the Israeli novelist Amos Oz, who was awarded the Frankfurt Book Fair's peace prize on Sunday, referred to rising violent rightist incidents, including the Sachsenhausen attack, in his acceptance speech.

"It is not that past that is buried in Sachsenhausen," he said. "The past — yours and ours — cannot be buried. It is German present and German future which is in danger of catching fire."

Official state ceremonies marking the second anniversary of reunification on Saturday were marred by the neo-Nazi marches as well as the desecration of a Jewish cemetery and a plaque memorializing Jews killed by Nazi Germany.

Policemen in several cities clashed with groups of both leftist and rightist demonstrators, and arrested more than 65 people. In the Eastern town of Schwerin, a band of several dozen leftists tossed eggs at Chancellor Helmut Kohl, but he was not hit. The chancellor was also bumped by a spectator.

REQUEST FOR BIDDING TO EXPORT SURPLUS PETROLEUM PRODUCTS - FUEL OILS (LOW/HIGH POUR) - FOR NOVEMBER 1992

The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) is inviting interested Limited Liability Companies (Ltd) and Public Limited Companies (Plc) to apply for approval to bid for export of Fuel Oils (Low/High Pour) which are in excess of domestic requirement during the month of November 1992.

METHOD OF APPLICATION

1. Interested limited liability (Ltd) companies and public limited companies (Plc) should address their applications to:

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Applications should reach the above stated address not later than 15 October 1992.

2. Applicants shall be required to pay a non-refundable bidding fee of US $50,000.00 (Fifty Thousand US Dollars only) or the Naira equivalent at the prevailing official exchange rate by a certified bank cheque payable to PPMC. Please note that the bidding fee is NON-REFUNDABLE. Consequently, PPMC shall not entertain in future any request for refund of the US $50,000.00 bidding fee especially from unsuccessful bidders.
3. The non-refundable fee of $50,000.00 entitles all bidders to participate in the monthly exercise for six months only.
4. On completion of 1-3 above, only successful bidders shall be given letters of offer by PPMC. The letter of offer shall specify the product type, quantity, price, specification, lifting date range, other terms and conditions of offer.
5. All successful bidders shall be entitled to a cargo size of fifty thousand (50,000) metric tons plus or minus 10% ex Okrika/TUMA.
6. All successful bidders shall be required to complete a PERFORMANCE BOND with an acceptable and reputable bank in Nigeria or with the National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria (NICON) only.
7. Successful bidders shall be required to open a confirmed and irrevocable letter of Credit in favour of PPMC and shall incorporate all terms and conditions of offer therein.

NOTE: APPLICATION ENVELOPES SHOULD BE CLEARLY MARKED "NOVEMBER 1992 EXPORT BID"

The BID BOND *and* PERFORMANCE BOND *formats shall be given to successful applicants to administer.*

NEW EUROPEAN SECURITY:
FROM EAST-WEST CONFRONTATION TO REGIONAL INSTABILITY

ROME, OCTOBER 23, 1992

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- **Manfred Wörner,** ***Secretary General, NATO***

REGIONAL INSTABILITY: THE "NEW ENEMY"

Moderator: **Joseph Fitchett,** Political Correspondent, International Herald Tribune

Union or Fragmentation?
- **Hans-Dietrich Genscher,** former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Federal Republic of Germany

The New Geopolitics of Europe
- **Zbigniew Brzezinski,** Counselor, Center for Strategic and International Studies and Professor, Johns Hopkins University

North-South Relations in the Mediterranean: A New Menace?
- **Javier Perez de Cuellar,** former Secretary-General, United Nations

NEW STRATEGIES FOR STABILITY

Moderator: **Arrigo Levi,** Columnist, Corriere della Sera

The Search for a Model of Crisis Management: Yugoslavia as a Test Case
- **Gianni de Michelis,** Deputy Leader of the Socialist Party and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Italy

The Contribution of NATO in the Search for European Security
- **General John M Shalikashvili,** Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, SHAPE

New Instruments for Collective Security: Efforts to Coordinate NATO, the CSCE, the UN and WEU
- **Pierre Lellouche,** Advisor to Jacques Chirac, Paris

EAST & WEST: SECURITY & CONSENSUS

Moderator: **Luigi Caligaris,** Defense Correspondent, Indipendente, Rome

After the Soviet Union
- **Alexander Yakovlev,** former Advisor to Mikhail Gorbachev

Security in Eastern & Central Europe
- **Jiri Dienstbier,** former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic

The Defense Industry in the New European Context
- **Riccardo Perissich,** Director General, Industrial Affairs & the Internal Market, EC

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £395.00. This includes dinner on Thursday, October 22, lunch, a cocktail reception and all conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a £40.00 cancellation charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before October 12, after which time we regret there can be no refund. However, substitutions may be made at any time.

CONFERENCE LOCATION: Le Grand Hotel, Via Vittorio Emanuele Orlando 3, 00185 Rome. Tel: (39 6) 4709. Fax: (39 6) 474 7307. To reserve accommodation at a preferential rate, please contact Eleonora Kamenar in the reservations department, notifying the hotel that your reservation is in connection with the International Herald Tribune conference.

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REGISTRATION FORM: To register for the conference, please complete the form below and fax it to Jane Blackmore, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH. Tel: (44 71) 836 4802. Fax: (44 71) 836 0717.

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I will/will not attend the opening dinner on Thursday, October 22.

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Francis Silvan/Agence France-Presse

Sultan Hassanal is celebrating 25 years on the throne.

In Brunei, a 25th Anniversary Fit for World's Richest Man

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN, Brunei — In a palace as large and opulent as Versailles, Sultan Muda Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei will hold court Monday to mark the 25th year of his accession to the throne in the presence of a galaxy of princes, presidents and prime ministers from Asia, Europe and the Middle East.

The regal splendor of the ceremony, a glittering procession through the streets of the capital and a lavish state dinner in the evening will serve to reinforce the sultan's reputation as the world's richest man.

But officials and diplomats say that these events, which are part of a 15-day celebration that began last Tuesday, have a more serious purpose — to help ensure the long-term survival of a royal dynasty that stretches back for more than 600 years.

Brunei is a small but immensely rich oil-producing country on the north coast of Borneo Island. Malaysian territory encircles all but the South China Sea coast of the sultanate, and the two countries have unresolved disputes over ownership of several onshore and offshore areas. The rest of Borneo is part of Indonesia.

Among the most honored guests at the ceremonies on Monday will be heads of state and government, and some hereditary rulers, from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, Brunei's partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Sir Hassanal, 46, was recalled from studies at Britain's Royal Military Academy in 1967 after his father, Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin, abdicated in his favor.

He is the 29th monarch in a sultanate that controlled most of Borneo and the southern Philippines before the onset of European colonialism and dynastic feuding.

Since gaining full independence from Britain in 1984 and joining ASEAN, Brunei has carefully courted its neighbors while continuing close military ties with Britain and developing new security links with other powers outside the region, particularly the United States.

The territorial disputes with Malaysia have been kept low-key. Brunei's relations with all ASEAN countries are friendly and show no signs of deteriorating.

Analysts say the main challenge to the sultan and the royal family is to maintain internal unity and support, particularly from Muslim Malays who form 68 percent of Brunei's resident population of 261,000 and share kinship ties with Malays in Malaysia and Javanese and Malays in Indonesia.

Diplomats say that failure to do so might invite external intervention. "Brunei knows that its oil and gas wealth and small population make it a potential Kuwait," one said.

According to a senior official of the state investment agency, Brunei has foreign-exchange reserves of around $30 billion invested abroad, mainly in bonds, stocks and real estate. The reserves have been accumulated since the mid-1970s from petroleum exports to Japan and other countries that have been substantially greater than government spending.

On a per-capita basis, only one or two sheikhdoms in the Gulf have greater wealth. Per-capita income in Brunei was about $19,000 in 1990, the highest level in Asia after Japan.

In the sixth annual list of billionaires published by Fortune magazine last month, the sultan of Brunei was again named richest person in the world, with a fortune of $37 billion and investments that include Impressionist paintings, the Dorchester Hotel in London and the Beverley Hills Hotel in Los Angeles.

Officials insist that most of this wealth belongs to the state, not the sultan. But foreign bankers said the line between government and royal money in Brunei was blurred because the sultan has absolute power.

Since the constitution was suspended in 1962 after an armed uprising backed by Indonesia was put down by British Gurkha troops, he has ruled by decree under a state of emergency.

Sir Hassanal is prime minister and defense minister. One of his three brothers is foreign minister; another is finance minister.

The sultan, his relatives and advisers are seeking to consolidate the authority of the monarchy.

Some diplomats, however, said they expected the sultan to announce some cautious steps toward political liberalization on Monday, possibly including an end to the emergency and reinstatement of a legislative council.

But they said that even if this happened, it would be a far cry from Western-style democracy.

In the early years of his rule, under the shadow of his forceful father, Sir Hassanal lived the life of a playboy. But diplomats said his image within the country, particularly among Muslim Malays, was now one of a sober, pious ruler devoted to the welfare of his subjects.

Students in Brunei are required to study and pass a course on the principles of a national ideology known as Malay Muslim Monarchy. The ideology promotes Brunei Malay culture, conservative Islamic values and the unifying role of the king.

Sir Hassanal said Thursday that he hoped the Silver Jubilee celebrations would instill a sense of popular allegiance to the monarchy "as this is the foundation for strengthening the country in the face of future challenges."

There is little sign of disaffection with the status quo among Brunei Malays. They "live in a Camelot" that is comfortable, secure and discourages dissent, said a foreign teacher.

People in Brunei, including about 40,000 foreign workers and professionals, pay no income tax.

Citizens get free education, medical and dental treatment. The government employs 45 percent of the work force in the civilian bureaucracy and the security forces. Virtually all are Malays.

Non-Malays, including Chinese who form the largest minority in Brunei, complain about discrimination and the spread of Islamic values.

UN Action Blitzes Iraqi Dinar

Currency Plunges After Security Council Seizes Oil Assets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — The Iraqi currency plunged Sunday after a United Nations Security Council vote to seize hundreds of millions of dollars in frozen Iraqi oil assets.

The dinar, which last week traded at 23 to the dollar, sank to almost 35 on the black market, traders said Sunday, a loss of nearly 34 percent of its value. The official rate is three dollars to the dinar.

The UN vote last Friday means that Iraq will now begin using the proceeds of its huge oil reserves to meet claims against it and to buy more foreign food and medicine instead of relying on aid.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 14 to 0, with China abstaining. The chief U.S. representative, Edward J. Perkins, called the resolution "a reasonable and proportionate response to problems Iraq itself has created."

But the roughly $800 million that the seizure of assets is expected to bring in will not go far toward meeting either the $100 billion in compensation claims filed against Iraq so far or the country's peacetime bill for imported food and medicine of more than $2 billion a year.

And the seizure will not take place at all if Iraq agrees in the next few weeks to an alternative plan under which the council would let it start selling oil again on a regular basis with the proceeds being used for the same purposes under UN supervision.

That would mean a compensation program in which 30 percent of Iraq's oil revenues of some $17 billion a year would be regularly channeled to meet claims.

The dinar's fall will make imported goods more expensive on open markets, but the currency's swings do not affect prices of the subsidized rations the government distributes to millions of citizens.

But government officials said the seizure of the frozen funds abroad would hamper their ability to sustain the rationing system.

Iraq used some of the funds to buy humanitarian supplies exempt from UN sanctions. The new resolution, officials say, would force states to channel such funds for such commodities through the UN.

The seized monies will be used to pay for UN inspectors' scrapping Iraq's weapons of mass destruction under the terms of the Gulf War cease-fire and to cover relief aid to Kurds and compensation to victims of Baghdad's seven-month occupation of Kuwait.

The culture and information minister, Yusif Hamid Hammadi, denounced the seizure as robbery, but he stopped short of saying whether Iraq would take steps to challenge the resolution.

He said he hoped negotiations over a partial resumption of Iraqi oil exports would be revived and eventually lead to an agreement.

(Reuters, NYT)

Protester Hurls Object At Akihito

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — A man was wrestled to the ground in front of Emperor Akihito on Sunday as he threw what appeared to be a smoke bomb and yelled slogans demanding that the emperor call off a trip to China.

Television viewers saw Empress Michiko reach across to warn her husband, who was delivering the opening speech at the National Athletics Championships at Tendo in northern Japan. The cameras switched to the stadium track where officials had overpowered the man.

A television commentator said the man threw a object that fell short of the imperial couple. The Kyodo news agency described it as a smoke bomb and said no one was hurt.

The television commentator said the man yelled "Don't go to China" and "Emperor go home."

About 32,000 spectators and 18,000 athletes were attending the ceremonies at the stadium in Tendo, 300 kilometers (185 miles) north of Tokyo.

Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko are due to fly to Beijing on Oct. 23 for a state visit that has aroused high emotions among rightists and ultranationalists at home.

The trip has been presented by the government as a gesture of reconciliation between the two nations, half a century after Japanese troops invaded and occupied much of China.

This year is the 20th anniversary of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations.

Ultranationalists fear that the emperor will come under pressure to apologize for actions of the Imperial Army carried out in the name of his father, Emperor Hirohito.

(Reuters, AP)

UN Cambodian Force Is Malfunctioning

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

MEKONG RIVER NAVAL BASE, Cambodia — When Yasushi Akashi, the United Nations special representative, and other dignitaries visited this base nearly four months ago to begin the demobilization of Cambodia's warring factions, nearly 1,100 sailors loyal to the Phnom Penh government gathered to put themselves under the supervision of UN peacekeeping troops.

Today, the 84 UN troops assigned here outnumber the sailors they are supposed to be guarding. Like many of the other 15,000 UN soldiers in Cambodia, the Chilean and Uruguayan marines holding this base now are battling mainly bugs and boredom.

Nearly a year after the signing of the peace accords that formally ended Cambodia's war, the huge peacekeeping operation that resulted is in deep trouble, diplomats and UN officials said.

UN authorities are going ahead with an election process designed to culminate in voting by May but, as the situation here illustrates, the promise of disarming and demobilizing 70 percent of the country's warring forces — which was to have been completed by now — is evaporating.

That crucial part of the peace process has been stymied by the refusal of the Khmer Rouge, the largest of three guerrilla groups opposed to the Phnom Penh government, to send its forces into cantonments like the one set up at this French-built base just north of the capital.

Khmer Rouge violations of the peace accords have hardly inspired confidence among foreign donors. Of $880 million pledged for the rehabilitation of the country at a conference in Tokyo in June, virtually none of the money has yet materialized, diplomats said.

The promise of disarming and demobilizing 70 percent of the country's warring forces — which was to have been completed by now — is evaporating.

To date, according to the United Nations, more than 52,000 troops of the Phnom Penh government and two small noncommunist guerrilla factions have been "cantoned" by UN peacekeepers, out of total forces of around 200,000. But about 38,000 have been granted "agricultural leave" to help harvest crops. The remaining 14,000 are fairly free to come and go, and apparently few actually stay at the sites.

At this base, 800 sailors are supposedly on leave, with 80 remaining in the cantonment, according to Lieutenant Homero Boz, the leader of a Uruguayan marine platoon here.

During a recent visit, UN troops kept busy by cutting the grass the hard way — with hedge clippers. In a warehouse, assorted Soviet, U.S., Chinese, Vietnamese and East European weapons were on display, many damaged or obsolete.

"You can learn a lot about an exotic country," Lieutenant Boz said of his posting. "It's a very important page in the life of a person."

Sergeant Hector Soto of Chile said boredom did not bother him. "As military men, we're used to it," he said.

The breakdown of the cantonment process has left many UN peacekeepers with little to do. No major problems were mentioned here, but complaints about the behavior of UN soldiers elsewhere have mounted amid a perception that some of them spend too much time in bars and brothels and drive their UN vehicles recklessly.

When the issue of discipline was raised at a recent meeting with representatives of private relief groups, Mr. Akashi, the head of the UN peacekeeping mission, said that "18-year-old hot-blooded soldiers" enduring the rigors of Cambodia had the right to enjoy themselves, drink a few beers and chase "young beautiful beings of the opposite sex," Agence France-Presse reported.

Some relief officials have expressed concern that UN misbehavior and lack of sensitivity to the local culture would reflect badly on them.

Among the supplies delivered to the UN peacekeepers have been crates of condoms. Nevertheless, a UN spokesman acknowledged, there has been "an astounding number of cases" of venereal disease reported among UN troops.

The virus that causes AIDS, practically unknown in Cambodia a year ago, is now spreading rapidly, according to the World Health Organization. Voluntary donations at Phnom Penh's blood bank showed a rate of HIV infection 10 times higher in the first six months of 1992 compared with last year, a WHO official said. "We know that it's spreading fast, and prostitutes are going to be the first victims," he said.

U.S. Navy Suspends Use of Missile Pending Inquiry Into Fatal Firing

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The navy has ordered U.S. warships around the world to cease operations of the Sea Sparrow missile until investigators determine why the aircraft carrier Saratoga inadvertently fired two of them at a Turkish destroyer during North Atlantic Treaty Organization exercises last week.

Admiral Frank B. Kelso 2d, chief of naval operations, also ordered Vice Admiral Kenneth C. Malley of the Naval Sea Systems Command to conduct a "top-to-bottom review" of the surface-to-air missile system. The review is to study the missile's hardware, maintenance and operations procedures, and its standard measures of operational training.

A navy official said preliminary results of an inquiry into the mishap Thursday in the Aegean Sea, in which five Turkish sailors died, continued to suggest strongly that human error was responsible.

"We want to make sure that whatever our final conclusion is, that Admiral Kelso does not leave something not looked at, to preclude any reoccurrence," the official said.

Last year, Admiral Kelso had to apologize for a navy investigation into the 1989 explosion of a gun turret on the battleship Iowa, in which 47 sailors died. The navy initially blamed an act of sabotage by one of the dead men but withdrew the allegation after further laboratory tests found a mechanical problem.

The order issued over the weekend requires warship commanders to remove an essential component from their Sea Sparrow launchers and keep the component under lock and key. The components, known as "safe to operate plugs," are required to complete the missile's firing circuit.

Commanding officers retain the discretion to bring their missile launchers to full readiness if it is necessary for defensive purposes.

The Sea Sparrow is a radar-guided missile designed to destroy aerial targets and is most commonly used for defense against incoming cruise missiles.

The navy said a review of records had found no other accidental launch in the missile's 17 years of operation.

Rally by Taiwan Opposition

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — About 5,000 opposition supporters marched through Taipei on Sunday to demand Taiwan's formal secession from China. Taiwan's Nationalist government, which fled here in 1949 after losing a civil war to Communist forces on the mainland, still claims to be the sole legitimate government of all of China.

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
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OPINION

American Duty in Bosnia

Late and grudging, the Bush administration now declares that it will join in an effort to stop Serbian warplanes from bombing unarmed Muslims in Bosnia. An effective ban on such flights from Serbia may clear the airspace. It will not clear America's conscience.

Vicious cluster bombs are not the only reason why Muslims are dying by the thousands. Serbian terrorists are still driving Muslims from their homes, now from the suburbs of Sarajevo. Serbian artillery still pounds hospitals, homes, schools — all in the despicable name of "ethnic cleansing." And as winter nears, hundreds of thousands of Bosnians face death by siege, by starvation, by winter winds.

To repeat, without exaggeration: That is hundreds of thousands.

The war in Bosnia is not a fair fight. It is slaughter. Yet American officials, despairing of a way to end the war, continue to dither. They remain oddly unwilling to acknowledge that even if collective military intervention cannot readily compel a ceasefire, it can at least slow the slaughter.

To knock out the Serbs' artillery and tanks can slow the slaughter. To break up the hidden concentration camps can slow the slaughter. To create safe havens for people dragged shoeless from their homes can slow the slaughter.

And at the very least Washington can persuade the United Nations to lift its embargo on Bosnia, permitting Bosnians to arm and defend themselves.

Leaders in Belgrade bear most of the responsibility for the butchery in Bosnia. They promised to stop, and then broke their pledge. The argument now concerns how to bring them to justice. French, British and Canadian troops now bolster the United Nations force in Bosnia, but the U.S. military continues to oppose limited intervention for limited goals. General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, made that clear in an interview with The New York Times: "As soon as they tell me it is limited, it means they do not care whether you achieve a result or not."

That traditional military view of all-or-nothing warfare antedates Vietnam and was reinforced in Lebanon, where, in General Powell's words, "a bunch of marines were put in as a symbol" without knowing what their mission was. "Two hundred and forty-one of them died as a result." But missions are seldom as well defined as generals would like. Why, for instance, is an aerial exclusion zone in Iraq any clearer than an aerial exclusion zone in Bosnia?

The U.S. Air Force remains as reluctant to fly to help beleaguered Bosnia as it was to run the Berlin airlift. The Army does not like such static operations as protecting safe havens for refugees, nor commando raids, like those needed to close down concentration camps. The Navy has better things to do than blockade.

In short, what Bosnia holds out to the military is the prospect of dangerous, undesirable duty. But when Americans spend more than $280 billion a year for defense, surely they ought to be getting more for their money than no-can-do. It is the prerogative of civilian leaders confronting this historic nightmare to ask the military for a range of options more sophisticated than off or on, stay out completely or go in all the way to total victory.

With that in hand, George Bush could tell Colin Powell what President Abraham Lincoln once told General George McClellan: "If you don't want to use the Army, I should like to borrow it for a while."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

How to Disarm Iraq

In an effort to step up pressure on Iraq, the United Nations Security Council has now voted to tap Baghdad's overseas assets to pay war compensation and UN administrative costs. That is sound strategy: clearly defined pressure to achieve a clearly defined goal. The same can no longer be said of the 26-month-long economic embargo on Iraq.

The embargo has been an impressive exercise in international solidarity, confounding skeptics who once predicted that the effort would break down after just a few months. Yet the strategy has begun to suffer from Washington's inflexibility.

The purpose of keeping sanctions in place after Baghdad's expulsion from Kuwait was to force the destruction of Iraq's remaining arsenal of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and Scud missiles and to nail down guarantees against future arms buildups. Thanks to the bravery and persistence of UN arms inspectors, the first part of that goal looks attainable. Yet President George Bush's firm refusal to contemplate any easing of sanctions while Saddam Hussein remains in power weakens the United Nations' ability to finish the job. If Iraq can expect the same treatment whether or not it cooperates, what reason does it have to cooperate?

There is a more promising alternative: Without in any way rewarding Iraqi intransigence, give Baghdad a positive incentive to cooperate with the United Nations by reaffirming the explicit link between sanctions and arms control progress.

Working in the teeth of Iraqi resistance, UN inspectors are well into the process of destroying most of the nuclear matériel, missiles and biological and chemical weapons they have been able to find. But given Baghdad's past deceptions, the inspectors cannot be confident that additional items are not buried at some secret site. And their job will not be complete until they negotiate reliable inspection provisions for the future.

Completing their work depends largely on Iraq's cooperating. Iraq might be more inclined to do so if council members recalled the bargain embodied in Resolution 687, which formally codified the Gulf War cease-fire. The resolution declares that once the Security Council finds that Iraq has complied with its requirements concerning weapons, the main international economic sanctions automatically end.

The Security Council later imposed additional requirements on Iraq, like protecting the Kurds, paying for humanitarian relief and accepting a newly delineated border with Kuwait. These, too, need to be enforced, but not necessarily with sanctions on Iraqi exports. Tangible relief ought to be granted in exchange for full compliance on arms control alone.

Instead, the Bush administration insists that all sanctions stay in force as long as Saddam Hussein remains in power. That is politically satisfying but it is also counterproductive, since it effectively tells Baghdad that it has nothing to gain from cooperating. As long as Saddam's departure remains unlikely, the most important goal is to deny him any access to weapons of mass destruction. The world's persistence has brought that goal within sight. Completing the effort now requires a judicious use of carrots as well as sticks.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Kuwait Could Do Better

To size up the significance for Americans of the election in Kuwait, it is important to remember the cost of restoring the Kuwaiti feudal monarchy to the throne. More than 300 Americans fell either fighting or preparing for the liberation of Kuwait. Hundreds more were wounded. In all, more than 540,000 American soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines of Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm joined with allies at a cost of billions of dollars to rid Kuwait of an anti-democratic Iraqi regime. And this does not even include the enormous toll in lives and bloodshed of others. It is against that backdrop that the measure of this Monday's vote must be taken.

Only a combination of international pressure and internal agitation has brought the ruling family to the point where parliamentary elections are now being held at all. To be certain, when Emir Jaber al Ahmad as Sabah and his entourage were safely tucked away in exile, he did promise more democracy once the foreign occupiers were expelled. But the idea seemed to have slipped his mind after he was restored to his palace. Since emancipation from Iraqi tyranny, Kuwait has been ruled by vigilante justice, martial law and, as before the invasion, the unsupervised power of the Sabah family. Today's return to a quasi-democratically elected parliament is little more than reconversion to a liberated Kuwait in which Kuwaiti freedoms are strictly circumscribed.

When the polls open, an exclusive club of only 81,500 men out of 600,000 Kuwaitis will have the ability to exercise the basic right of citizenship. The rest are legally enshrined as second-class citizens. Women cannot vote or hold office. Neither may Kuwaiti men who are not descendants of other Kuwaiti men counted in a census conducted during the 1920s. Never mind that they and many others in Kuwait who were born to immigrants are the first to wear the uniforms and fall in battle. When it comes to governance, they are a burden on the body politic.

After the votes are counted and the body of 50 men takes office, the emir will still have the power to suspend parliament, close newspapers and ignore the constitution, since there is no independent judiciary to enforce constitutional rights. Supposedly, the new parliament, which represents only a minority, will be empowered to consider ways of building a more democratic Kuwait. Whether these men show more eagerness to enlarge the political system than the ruling family has shown will soon be known. Encouragingly, there is some enthusiasm on the part of various Kuwaitis who feel that the election is an opening wedge. We hope they are right.

Earlier this year, when confronted with accounts of Kuwaiti atrocities against Palestinians and other foreigners once the Iraqis were kicked out, President George Bush snapped, "The war wasn't fought about democracy in Kuwait." That may be true, but it is wrong to let it go at that. There can be no excuse for the United States to turn a blind eye to discrimination and inequality the likes of which would not be tolerated in America. The United States, which led the effort to bring back the ruling family, should pressure that country toward real democracy, and help its democrats.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Ruling Heads Are on the Economic Chopping Block

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — A month ago I was startled to read these seemingly alarmist words in a serious London newspaper: "A world economic crisis is a type of world revolution. It destroys old structures, economic and political. The Soviet Union, with its rigid inability to adapt, was the first to fall before the full force of the storm" now blowing through the international financial system. "Such a crisis destroys well-meaning politicians and promotes men of power.:. It destroys respect for government, as people discover that their leaders cannot control such events."

This weird American political year is also a weird economic year around the globe. That is worth remembering as we watch Ross Perot jump in and out of the presidential race and as we watch once defeat-bound Bill Clinton stay far ahead of once unbeatable George Bush. Drastic times spark drastic ideas.

The London article, which appeared in The Independent, was authored by William Rees-Mogg, once editor of The Times of London and long a significant figure in the British establishment. In the Sept. 7 piece, he accurately predicted the financial turmoil 10 days later that destroyed the Conservative government's economic policy, sank the pound and badly damaged the political fortunes of recently re-elected Prime Minister John Major.

A month later, the broader questions that Lord Rees-Mogg raised seem even more pertinent, if beyond answering at the moment: Are we entering a full-blown world economic crisis? Will the politicians in power in the world's industrial democracies pay the price not only in diminished credibility but also in being thrown from office?

Since Sept. 7, it has been seen that the German economy teeters on the edge of a damaging and long recession, Japan's growth remains surprisingly anemic, and America may be sliding backward as recovery stalls.

Those developments destroy Mr. Bush's hopes for some convincing sign of economic revival before Nov. 3. However distant from the presidential debates and Mr. Perot's on-again-off-againism it may seem, the global downturn is a key factor in shaping Mr. Bush's desperate and incendiary campaign.

Talk to serious people in the Bush campaign organization and you will find them as depressed about the global economy as are central bankers who fight daily in volatile currency markets, and for similar reasons. As Lord Rees-Mogg noted, nothing less than the credibility of governance is at stake in this spreading economic crunch.

"Why do you suppose we are not using Operation Desert Storm more to remind Americans that George Bush is a special leader?" a senior Bush campaign aide asked me recently. "It is because our focus groups show that it turns people off. They say we are trying to distract them from the economy. Yet it is hard in the campaign to explain that this is really a global economic problem. Right now, America is doing better than Germany, but people don't know that."

As those words about doing better than Germany hit my ears, I tried to imagine Mr. Bush saying them in one of the presidential debates. He shouldn't. It would have the same effect as Gerald Ford's ultimately accurate but at the time implausible statement in 1976 about Soviet domination of Poland.

Americans have not yet absorbed the dramatic drop in German economic output this year, which is now limping along at 1 percent growth. Japan for the past three months has grown only at 1.1 percent on an annual basis. Current U.S. growth is about 1.5 percent.

Mr. Bush made a stab at explaining the global nature of the recession and his somewhat contradictory solution of turning America into an "export superpower," in a good speech in Detroit on Sept. 10.

But one campaign official says, in an unabashedly self-serving explanation, that the lack of voter reaction and sustained serious reporting on this theme has strengthened those advisers who want to downplay the serious issues and wage the campaign as one unrelenting scorching of Bill Clinton's patriotism and trustworthiness.

Back in April, hope spread in the White House that John Major's upset victory in Britain despite economic adversity far worse than America's was a good omen, perhaps even the model, for Mr. Bush's November rendezvous.

But that analysis neglected the key fact of the British election: Mr. Major was not the incumbent in public opinion. The economic pain was identified with the leader the Conservatives had jettisoned, Margaret Thatcher.

September's pound crisis makes Britain's economic pain Mr. Major's political responsibility now. Helmut Kohl in Germany, François Mitterrand in France and Boris Yeltsin in Russia are similarly on the line.

But the first head on the chopping block belongs to George Bush. Around the world, politicians are watching his fate to see if it is still possible to escape the flashing blade of voter retribution and Lord Rees-Mogg's projected world revolution.

The Washington Post.

Europe in Question: Slow Down and Keep Changes Practical

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Two weeks past the French vote on the Maastricht treaty, the rumblings of its repercussions go on. They are the sound of a collision of idealism and haste with the realities of nationalism and of individual national economies. It was a collision that had to come, and better that it came now than later.

The French "yes" to the treaty was close enough to a "no" to force a re-examination across Europe of the implications of the fiscal and political integration set out in the treaty. This has made several things plain.

First is that the problem of giving a single currency to a union of weak and strong economies was greatly underestimated. The speculative collapse of the British pound preceded the French vote but was provoked by uncertainty about that vote. Its underlying cause was the comparatively poor performance of Britain's economy — the worst since the Great Depression — made still worse by the necessity to follow the deflationary policies set in entirely different German conditions by the Bundesbank.

The Italian lira's float and the devaluation of the Spanish peseta were equally the result of comparative economic performances. Those performances will not automatically be changed by creating a single currency for all. The strengths of the various economies will still differ, and individual governments will continue to make national budget decisions for reasons of domestic political interest.

The crisis has also demonstrated the continuing power of nationalism even in a Western Europe that has spent more than 40 years attempting to overcome nationalism's malign consequences, while ignoring its positive qualities. Resistance to the Maastricht treaty in both Denmark and France was chiefly inspired by popular unwillingness to see national autonomy lost. In Denmark there was a particular fear that the cultural integrity of Danish society could be threatened by Denmark's integration into a much larger political entity, beyond the Danes' control.

In Britain the narrow French vote and the currency crisis produced an explosion of national feeling, with violent criticism of Germany. This revealed once again how deeply and even viscerally hostile to integration into a Continental European union the English really remain. (The Scots are another matter.)

In progressive and Europeanist circles in and out of Britain it is customary to treat this hostility as a deplorable factor in English opinion, which will fade with time. But is it not the perfectly logical product of a thousand years of English history?

Reason may argue that Britain, or England, has no very attractive future outside European union. Ideas of an attachment to North America or to a revived "white Commonwealth" might have been made to work at the end of the 1940s or the start of the 1950s, but they are fantasies today.

However, in the bones of every Englishman is an understanding that the Continent is where danger lies, the place from which all past threats to English survival have come, from the Normans' conquest in 1066 to Hitler. The English identity has been forged in opposition to Europe. England chose the sea when its Continental ambitions were defeated in the Hundred Years War. It subsequently chose empire, then alliance with English-speaking North America.

Its policy toward Europe was always to exploit the Continent's internal divisions in order to prevent the emergence of a European power capable of overcoming Britain. When people demand that the English now integrate themselves into that same Europe, and do so as a nation comparatively weaker than at any time in the past, they are demanding that the fundamental lesson of English history be denied. The English have accepted to do so, but it is a decision of reason, against instinct.

Danish identity has in the same way had to be maintained through struggle against Denmark's powerful German and Swedish neighbors.

The Maastricht program took for granted that Europeans could easily deny these fundamental elements in each nation's historical identity. Those who drafted it abandoned the method by which European union has progressed until now. The genius of those who invented "Europe" in the 1950s was to promote tangible, material measures of economic integration, of obvious mutual interest, and let political consequences flow from those practical steps.

They were entirely conscious of the political implications of what they were doing. The reason Robert Schuman and Jean Monnet proposed to Germany that its coal and steel resources be put under a common authority with those of France was to make another war between the two impossible. But they did not propose ambitious measures of political reconciliation and reform. They simply said: Let us combine our war-making resources in a way that will make it impossible to fight one another again.

This has been the pattern for European integration ever since, through to the single market that comes into existence in January. Practical measures have led the way. Greater political integration has followed naturally. This pattern was reversed in the Maastricht program for immediate fiscal union and rapid political and security integration.

It would have been far better had the Europeans waited for the single market to pull their economies into steadily greater fiscal and budget union, rather than attempting to leap forward and impose it. The plans for a common foreign policy and a single security policy are much too ambitious, given the deep divergences on issues of international relations and the use of force which the Yugoslav crisis has made obvious.

The outcome of the crisis is that at last these things are being debated openly. There is confusion, and anger — especially in Britain, but also in Germany. There is dismay in Spain and Portugal, and in the East European countries for which "Europe" has seemed an achievable utopia.

But people now are being forced to face certain realities in the relations of the European nations and economies which before they were attempting to ignore. They will be better off for doing so.

International Herald Tribune.
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Europe and America: Keep On With What Columbus Started

By Boris Biancheri
The writer is the Italian ambassador to the United States.

WASHINGTON — The quincentenary of Christopher Columbus's first voyage seems to have become a moment of introspection in America. Americans are questioning its significance in a debate whose meaning goes beyond the expedition of the Genoese navigator.

From Europe, our perspective is different: That the man and his deed should provoke such passion is in itself proof of the lingering impact of his accomplishments.

Clichés are being questioned. The terms "discovery" and even "celebration" are no longer accepted, and part of the emphasis is placed on the negative consequences of the subsequent colonization. (What odd assonance that Columbus's name in Spanish is Colón!) The reasons are understandable: There really is nothing for the native American or the African-American to celebrate in 1992 if he or she is convinced that life would have been better had a European not landed in America in 1492.

Columbus, though, also belongs to Europe, and it is no coincidence that this year's major events commemorating his expedition took place in Genoa and Seville.

It is unrealistic to believe that the American continent could have remained in splendid isolation, a remote and untouched paradise throughout these five centuries. Sooner or later the encounter between the two worlds would have taken place — and in any event the Columbus expedition probably was not the first landfall by Europeans. By 1492, though, Europe was culturally, technically and politically ready to encounter America; the rapidity of its penetration in the new continent was astounding.

The meaning of the quincentenary goes beyond the mere event of the voyage. Columbus's genius lies especially in his faith in the capabilities of mankind, his bold intuition, his unyielding willpower. These qualities made him the embodiment of the Renaissance man; and these values today are shared on both sides of the Atlantic to the point that we can consider the explorer as the symbolic forefather of a trans-Atlantic civilization.

He was able to conduct his enterprise at a time when Europe was just awakening from the Dark Ages. It is no coincidence that in 1992 we also commemorate the 500th anniversary of the death of Lorenzo de' Medici, patron of the Renaissance.

The changes in Europe after 1492 were dramatic. "In a few years," the American historian Samuel Eliot Morison wrote, "we find the mental picture completely changed. Strong monarchs are stamping out privy conspiracy and rebellion; the Church, purged and chastened by the Protestant Reformation, puts her house in order; new ideas flare up throughout Italy, France, Germany and the northern nations; faith in God revives and the human spirit is renewed. The change is complete and astounding."

One cannot ignore the bloody conquest, nor the cruelties and injustices that followed Columbus, but one should also allow the events of 1492 to be considered from a different perspective. It was the dawn of modern times; it was then that bold consequences followed from a belief that the earth was round, that the sun stood at the center of the planetary system and that man was the master of his own destiny. The voyage to the New World was a revolutionary way of perceiving the world.

After 1492, the geographical, political, economic, cultural, religious and philosophical terms of reference were radically different from those that had set the stage of the Middle Ages. Suddenly, Western civilization had a new reality. It was as if Neil Armstrong in 1969 had discovered a civilization of life on the moon. For the Europeans of the Renaissance, the existence of a new world, of a new civilization turned the pages of history to a new chapter, one which we are still living.

The revisionist approach is understandable, especially compared with the self-glorification in Europe and America when the 400th anniversary was celebrated and colonialism was at its peak. And certainly one cannot completely detach colonial exploitation from the Columbus adventure.

But to view such an event from only that perspective would be unbalanced. Clearly Columbus was no saint; some of the long-term effects of his expedition have been devastating. But neither is it just to condemn him for environmental and epidemic consequences of which he could not possibly have been aware.

The Columbus voyage was first and foremost a great moment of integration between world societies that until then could only ignore each other. The challenges we have overcome since 1492 — and especially during this century — were enormous, and the ones we are facing are even greater. The strong partnership between the two shores of the Atlantic is the backbone of today's world balance. It is an ongoing voyage, worth supporting and commemorating.

The Washington Post.

Fuller Democracy in Mexico, Perhaps

By Leslie H. Gelb

MEXICO CITY — There we were in the modern presidential office of Los Pinos (The Pines), the Mexican White House: President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, bald on top, very slight build, somehow floating in his large black leather chair; I on a very soft matching sofa, sinking, knees approaching chest. I moved to reduce the gap, noting that we both had Harvard Ph.D.s. He smiled under his rectangular mustache.

. It seems to me, I said, that you and your ruling group are like Plato's ruling philosopher kings. But with differences. Plato's rulers shunned office; your group eagerly seeks it. And Plato's kings were philosophers; you are economists. All the same, you both represent your republic's best and brightest and think you know the public good better than the people do. You both believe that democratic politics prevents making the hard and right decisions, and you both exercise authoritarian power.

Observers of Mexico say that your goal is to make your country a modern industrial nation. They say you are doing so by making the rich richer, expecting that wealth will eventually trickle down to the poor masses. They say you are liberalizing the political system, but that you will not share power or democratize the system for many years, if ever.

"Mexico's system is more complicated than that," Mr. Salinas responded, without a trace of rancor and with the absolute confidence of a man who knows his solid international reputation and current popularity at home. "There is much more consultation and negotiation than you understand ... We have to be open to criticism and demands ... If you present us as a small group who believes it has the Truth, this wouldn't do justice to the Mexican people."

He cited the fact that opposition parties already hold hundreds of state and local offices. And, he insisted, "we are committed to simultaneous economic development and political reform; one is impossible without the other." The conversation ran on in this vein to an amiable end. I left impressed, as all seem to.

But I kept remembering the warning of Robert Pastor of Emory University in Atlanta: "Mexico is a country that has learned to keep its secrets, from itself and from Americans." For one, government salaries and perks are never made public.

The secrets are hidden in a small power elite within a party that has ruled Mexico, uninterrupted, since 1929. Within this system, the principal constitutional restraint is that the president may serve only one six-year term. But during that term the president has monarch-like powers, including the sole right to name his party's next presidential candidate.

Others in the ruling group wait their turn for high office. Their families have known each other for generations. They are mostly well-to-do, highly educated (half the cabinet holds Ph.D.s from the best U.S. universities), talented and tough. They compare favorably with counterparts in the industrialized world.

Opposition party leaders are convinced that this group will never willingly share wealth or relinquish power. Luis Alvarez, leader of the right-wing party, told me they were "despots." Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, leader of the left-wing party, was much less complimentary.

Mr. Cárdenas, in quiet fury, recited a long list of grievances: half the nation, some 40 million, in poverty; the corrupt and secret financial links between the state and the ruling party; police brutality and no real access to the two main television stations.

All true. The political system needs fundamental reforms. Yet Mexico is now filled with people unafraid and able to damn the government publicly — unlike any authoritarian society I have seen — although it is hard for them to make themselves heard. Opposition leaders now hold offices throughout the country, although not on the national level.

In the novels of Gabriel García Márquez, everything can be true, even mutually contradictory truths — especially truths unknown.

The intentions of the Salinas group remain murky. Yet they seem to be groping to modernize the nation, help the poor and slowly liberalize politics — whether willingly or because they feel they have to. Mexico seems to be moving, in its own way, toward a fuller form of democracy, led by the few.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: A Calmer Ireland

LONDON — The *Daily News* says in an editorial: A sense of the new rule is already abroad in Ireland. The reign of caste and of class is over. For the first time in our modern history Ireland is about to be governed according to Irish ideas. Irish ideas are not the ideas of either political or social revolution. Extreme Socialistic ideas are much less common in Ireland than in England. The truth is that Ireland suffered severely from certain hard and concrete grievances, and under the pain of those grievances was often driven to the thought of some political revolution.

1917: Smuts's Prediction

LONDON — General Smuts, at an Association of Chambers of Commerce luncheon to-day [Oct. 4], expressed his conviction that Germany would be beaten, that the submarine campaign has definitely failed, that it could be regarded as a patent fact that Germany has suffered tremendous losses on the western front, and that those losses signified that she would be beaten before the Rhine is reached. Referring to Germany's aerial attacks on England, General Smuts explained the repugnance of the British Government to embark on reprisals, "but Germany seems to understand only this law: 'An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.'"

1942: Stalin's Demand

MOSCOW — [From our New York edition:] Premier Josef V. Stalin, in a letter delivered to the Associated Press today [Oct. 4], said that a second front occupied a very important place in the Soviet estimate of the current war situation. He said Allied aid to the Soviet Union had been little effective, compared with the help the Soviet Union was giving the Allies. "In order to amplify and improve this aid," he wrote, "only one thing is required: that the Allies fulfill their obligations fully and on time."

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Destination Dubai

The Arabian Experience

THE CHANGING FACE OF LIFE PRESENTED TO A TOURIST IN MODERN DUBAI. ON SAFARI (LEFT), A FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLE TACKLES A DESERT SLOPE. IN AN OASIS OF GREEN (ABOVE), GOLFERS PREPARE THEIR NEXT SHOTS. MORE TRADITIONALLY (RIGHT), THE MINARET OF A MOSQUE IS ETCHED AGAINST THE EVENING SKY.

INTRODUCTION

GULF'S FASTEST GROWING LEISURE CENTER

Posters and placards at the airport proclaim "Dubai's Finest Surprise" — a raffle for luxury cars in the Duty Free Shop — but the biggest surprise by far for the visitor is Dubai itself, now one of the fastest-growing leisure centers in the Middle East.

The Emirate of Dubai, nestling on the southeastern coast of the Arabian peninsula, is modern, dynamic and very cosmopolitan — nothing like the classical Arabia portrayed by T.E. Lawrence.

The creek — the center of life in Dubai, the "City of Merchants" — still hums with activity. Frail-looking *abras* (water taxis) chug back and forth across the creek, now overshadowed by the sky-punching tower blocks of concrete and glass that have replaced traditional mud-walled buildings with wind towers.

The dhows are still there, loading or discharging their wares, but today they are most likely to have supercharged twin Rolls-Royce diesels in addition to their great dipping lug sails and to be carrying cargoes of Japanese electronics, Swiss watches and carpets rather than bullion.

In the past, most visitors to Dubai came for business reasons, but now more and more travelers are making the emirate a vacation destination, a holiday center with a difference. There are few places that offer such a unusual combination of traditional Arabian heritage and hospitality with all the facilities of a Western-style tourist center — including two championship 18-hole golf courses.

Almost every kind of sporting activity is available, including sand skiing, windsurfing, sailing, snorkeling and scuba diving, and even ice-skating. For the more adventurous, there are desert safaris and wadi-bashing (taking four-wheel-drive vehicles through dried-up riverbeds and gorges carved out of the rocky mountains). Dubai is full of such surprises. In addition to sandy desert, there are mountains and flowing streams. Sometimes, after the occasional bout of rain, the streams turn into cascading rivers.

The city itself, which is built on both sides of the creek, is clean and green. There are pedestrian walkways and tiny plazas with shaded benches surrounded by fountains, flower beds and shrubbery. At night there is a blaze of color as the shops and souks light up with flashing neon.

One of the biggest surprises is the golf facilities. Golf has become a major attraction in the emirate and has helped put Dubai onto the global sporting calendar. Dubai already has the Emirates Golf Club, the only Middle East course recognized by the PGA, where the Desert Classic is now held. Such players as Nick Faldo, Seve Ballesteros, Ian Woosnam and Isao Aoki have tried their skills on the par-72 course. Now, a second all-green championship course is about to open alongside the creek itself, part of a luxury leisure complex with yacht club, marina and hotel.

"I simply had no idea there was so much to do here. It is not like I imagined at all," said the wife of a Swiss banker on her return from a desert safari with her teenaged son. They had bounced up and down across the desert scrub, driven up and plunged down great ocher sand dunes and stopped for lunch at a cool oasis surrounded by date palms. "It was a real experience — a touch of Arabia come true," she added.

And, of course, everyone wants to see camels. There are plenty of them outside the city. During desert safaris, it is not uncommon to meet a group of Bedouin camel breeders who sometimes invite visitors to sip coffee and eat dates around their campfire. The proverbial Arab hospitality still prevails, much to the surprise of some visitors. Camel racing and falconry are traditional pursuits that are taken very seriously.

Part of the new Arabian experience in Dubai is relaxing by the hotel pool and having an excellent meal in one of the dozens of restaurants that offer all kinds of cuisine, from Chinese and Japanese to Persian, Indian, French and Italian. The hotels offer a standard of luxury rarely found elsewhere.

In the evening, there is time to visit Dubai's space-age shopping malls and stores stocked with an array of designer fashions — another surprise. As are the traditional souks, where everything from the latest camcorder to diamond-encrusted gold bangles can be found. Dubai is a shopping paradise, a veritable Aladdin's cave for choice and good value. Everything is tax free.

With the expected rise in tourism in the emirate, there are plans to expand the airport, whose current capacity of 5 million passengers a year will rise to 10 million by the turn of the century.

Dubai, situated at the crossroads of the skies between East and West, is perfect for a stopover vacation or as a holiday destination in its own right for the discerning traveler seeking something a little out of the ordinary — an Arabian experience.

DUBAI COMMERCE AND TOURISM PROMOTION BOARD

PROFESSIONAL WAY OF MARKETING

Dubai has a well-deserved reputation as a pacesetter in the Middle East in a number of fields, ranging from industrial free zones and infrastructure investment to tourism development and golf courses.

One area where Dubai has chalked up a clear lead is in marketing and promotion. Several other centers in the region are now seeking to emulate the success of the three-year-old Dubai Commerce and Tourism Promotion Board in developing international awareness of the city's attractions for both business and leisure.

Chaired by Sheikh Ahmed bin Saeed Al Maktoum, who also heads the Department of Civil Aviation and Emirates, the board was set up in 1989 to help the process of economic diversification.

Since then, it has worked with other Dubai public and private sector interests to project Dubai's advantages to target audiences, such as Japanese industrialists or North European tourists.

Its success can be seen in the emirate's rapidly expanding tourism business and in its booming trade and investment figures.

But, as the chief executive, Lawrence Mills, is quick to point out: "Promotion is only as effective as the product you are promoting. And Dubai is a first-class product."

Mr. Mills notes that a major task of the DCTPB is to counter the lack of knowledge about the Middle East as a whole and Dubai in particular. "A major part of our work is educational," he says. "We try to break through the misconceptions about the region, and get people to judge Dubai on its own merits."

The DCTPB has pulled out all the stops to ensure that Dubai springs to mind as the most dynamic business and tourism center in the Gulf. Within months of its establishment, a network of seven overseas offices was set up in Philadelphia, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Milan, Hong Kong and Tokyo. Dubai's leading trading partners are now better informed of the emirate's business and travel opportunities.

Closer to home, the board is planning to open an office in Saudi Arabia as part of a major marketing push aimed at consolidating the emirate's reputation within the region as a cosmopolitan city offering opportunities for both business and recreation. The DCTPB plans its operations on an annual basis. The blueprint is a 12-month program designed to achieve a number of strategic objectives, but leaving flexibility if new opportunities arise.

A great deal of consultation goes into ensuring that the annual program accurately reflects the plans, problems and priorities of the Dubai business and commercial communities. The board is able to draw on the experience of its members, who include the heads of many leading public and private organizations.

Its program incorporates a mix of trade fair participation, seminars and conferences, familiarization visits, information services, publications, advertising, media relations and other promotional activities.

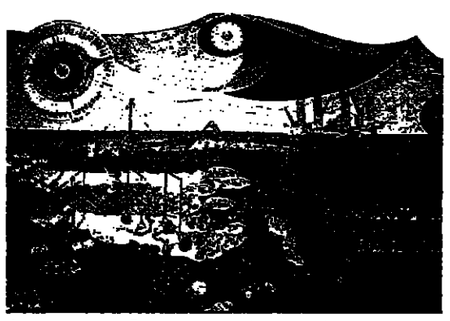
In some areas, notably international exhibitions, the DCTPB acts as an "umbrella" organization, coordinating the promotion of a number of Dubai entities so as to provide a strong, unified image for the emirate. It has approached its responsibilities from a total marketing viewpoint, being active in product development and working behind the scenes to help eliminate disincentives to business and tourism.

THE TOURISTS' FAVORITE SIGHT: TYPICAL DESERT CAMELS.

HERITAGE

The creek was the main artery of Dubai's existence. A morning walk along the creekside is one of the great attractions of the city and an education for any visitor, whether on business or vacation. The creekside is the site of grass-roots trade. Dubai merchants throng the quayside, which is lined with hundreds of dhows, often moored four deep. They watch and count as crates and boxes are loaded on and off the dhows.

There are coils of plastic tubing and wire; boxes of detergent and cooking oil; crates containing refrigerators and air conditioners, video recorders and televisions; shining galvanized trunks whose contents remain a mystery; sacks of rice and sweet-smelling spices; rolls of carpets from Iran and Afghanistan; and the occasional new Toyota pickup truck.



A MOSAIC AT THE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, DUBAI

A small sign with crudely written lettering proclaims the dhow's next destination — perhaps Bandar Abbas, Muscat, Aden or Bombay. Dubai's fortunes have been built on trade. In 1991, Dubai's nonoil trade amounted to $13 billion, a remarkable figure in light of its small domestic population of just over half a million. Much of the trade was in the form of reexports.

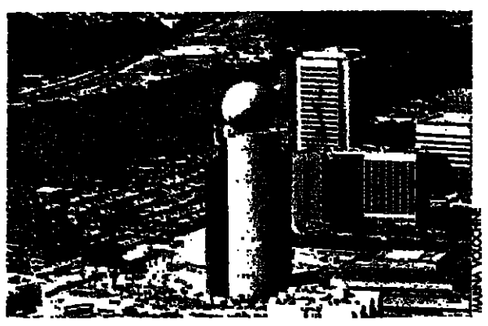
Twenty-one years ago, when Dubai, once one of the British Trucial States, became a member of the newly formed United Arab Emirates, trading — mainly of gold — was the principal activity alongside the creek. Piles of gold bullion lay around awaiting delivery or collection. Today, the gold trade remains important in Dubai. It is quite possible to see a woman coming out of a gold dealer's shop with several hundred thousand dollars' worth of jewelry in nothing but a plastic bag.

"Trust is very important to us," says Abdul Rahman G. Al Mutaiwee, director general of the Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry. "Our traders rarely wrote anything down, and bargains were sealed with a handshake. This is why this was always known in the Gulf as the 'City of Merchants' — everyone here is making money in some way or other. It's a way of life for us."

Probably the only thing that has really changed is the pace and diversity of business carried on today. Modern banking and letters of credit have replaced some of the handshakes and wads of notes or little leather bags of gold coins.

While the local Dubai merchants are still at the vanguard of forging new trade links, there are also thousands of expatriate entrepreneurs who have moved into the emirate. One dollar millionaire made his fortune manufacturing iron nails, which are exported by air to the United States.

Today's merchants are thoroughly up-to-date, carrying mobile phones and keeping their eyes on fax machines or video terminals showing the latest Dow Jones or Nikkei Index. Making money is still a high priority in this City of Merchants.



THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS BUILDING DOMINATES THE CREEKSIDE.

EMIRATES

LEADER IN PASSENGER COMFORTS

When the Emirates Airbus A300-600R reached cruising height after leaving Gatwick bound for Dubai, 223 small video screens set into the back seats lit up.

Emirates airlines now offers the "touch and select" personal video system for every passenger — the first airline in the world to incorporate a video system into all seats on aircraft configured in three classes. It is a typical move by Emirates, now the fastest-growing international airline in the world, to make sure that it leads the pack in passenger comfort, service and amenities.

When Emirates began less than seven years ago, it had only two leased aircraft and three routes. It recently ordered 14 new wide-bodied Boeing J777 jets worth $2 billion and this year has taken delivery of five Airbuses with two more due for delivery in 1993. By the end of next year, it will have a fleet of 13 Airbuses. The airline now serves 30 destinations spanning 24 countries, from Europe in the west to the Philippines in the east. This year, new destinations included Rome, Zurich, Paris and, most recently, Jakarta.

Commenting on the Jakarta route, Sheikh Ahmed bin Saeed Al Maktoum, chairman of Emirates, said: "This is an important step in the development of the airline's network. We have always viewed our expansion in the Far East, with its growing economies and trade links with Dubai, as vital to our development as an international carrier."

EMIRATES PASSENGERS ARE NOW ABLE TO ENJOY A PERSONAL VIDEO SYSTEM.

When Sheikh Ahmed signed a $2 billion order in the summer for seven Boeing 777s with an option on a further seven aircraft, he said the contract set the seal on Emirates' confidence in the future.

"The new Boeing 777 will enable us to extend our network to span the globe. It also reflects our confidence in the continuing growth of Dubai as the Middle East's leading commercial center, in which the airline will continue to play a key role."

Emirates officials are now examining the possibility of opening more long-haul routes. Both New York and Australia have been mentioned as possible future destinations.

During its first year of operations, the airline carried 287,000 passengers. By the end of this year, it expects to have carried more than 1.5 million.

It did not take long after the airline started in 1985 for it to gain an enviable reputation for cabin comfort and service. It has now won 29 international awards for its in-flight service, wines and cuisine. These include "Best Carrier to the Middle East" for four years in a row from the international Executive Travel magazine.

ONE OF EMIRATES' GROWING FLEET OF AIRBUSES.

This year, the airline began fitting personal video systems (PVS) to every seat in first, business and economy classes on all its Airbus fleet at a cost of $1.4 million per aircraft. There is a choice of six feature films, current affairs, financial news, sports and special children's features.

In the first-class cabin, passengers also have the choice of a video player with a selection of 30 movies in addition to the six standard channels.

The airline has also gone into the film business and produces some of its own videos for screening on its aircraft. Next year, Emirates will begin installing satellite telephones on some of its jets.

"We are trying to be ahead of the market, and we hope that these services, such as the video, will help attract more passengers. So far, the response has been ecstatic," comments Maurice Flanagan, group managing director.

HOTELS

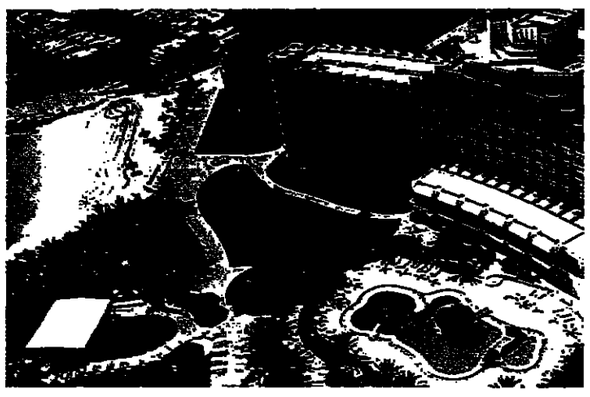
FOR THE TRAVELER, A PALACE

Hotels in Dubai offer varied architectural design and a wide choice for both the discerning holidaymaker and the visiting business traveler.

Dubai's hotels have in common a high standard of comfort and service. Almost every conceivable amenity, from fax and satellite television to personalized notepaper and well-stocked minifridges, is available. One hotel, the futuristic Hyatt Regency, even has its own ice-skating rink.

In anticipation of a surge in visitors over the next two years, five new luxury hotels are about to open or are under construction. When all are completed, there will be nearly 10,000 beds available in the city.

The first of the new hotels scheduled to open this autumn is the Royal Abjar, which proclaims itself "a palace, not a hotel." It is located near the center of the Deira side of the city and is almost certain to set new standards in comfort. The nine-story building has 282 rooms and an impressive internal atrium with terraced bridging across the void. Pink marble and large areas of black glass are features of the design.



THE JEBEL ALI HOTEL, ON A SANDY SPIT JUTTING INTO THE SEA.

The elevated lobby houses restaurants, a coffee shop, a lounge bar and a shopping mall. There is an external "leisure deck" on the sixth floor with gardens, sun deck and swimming pools.

Other luxury hotels under construction include the Marriott (238 rooms), which will have 32 food and beverage outlets, and the Holiday Inn Crown Plaza (359 rooms).

Visitors coming on business trips favor internationally managed hotels like the Hyatt Regency (402 rooms) near the mouth of the creek. This is a towering hotel block dominated by a revolving restaurant offering spectacular views of the creek and Dubai. Its Regency Club on the mezzanine offers personalized service for guests, including beverages and light refreshments as well as breakfast.

Just across the road from the airport is the unusual low-rise Dubai International, a Forte Grand hotel. It is a far cry from a typical airport hotel and exudes luxury in a surprisingly quiet, shrub-filled setting. The 357-room hotel is 10 minutes' drive from the city and is conveniently located for access to the World Trade Center and Jebel Ali to the south and to the main road to Sharjah. Its Royal Club offers that extra touch of efficiency and comfort for the business guest, providing fax, secretarial and travel services, plus all the other usual amenities.

Overlooking the creek is the recently refurbished Inter-Continental Hotel (287 rooms), which also has its own shopping plaza and several restaurants offering French, Italian and Persian cuisine.

Nearby is the Sheraton (285 rooms), one of the more unusual creekside hotels. A futuristic dhow-like design features an inverted pyramid-type atrium with hanging shrubs, waterfalls and fountains. Most rooms look directly onto the bustling creek.

Across the water are another half-dozen hotels, including the Ramada, with its eye-catching glass screen hanging from the top of the 13-story building to ground level. Around the corner from it is the Marine Hotel, home of the Bella Vista, one of the best Italian restaurants in town.

A little farther along is the Hilton (357 rooms), a luxury hotel of the highest standard, conveniently sited next to the 39-story World Trade Center.

There are three other major hotels for holidaymakers. The Chicago Beach is a self-contained resort complex with 600 rooms. The hotel, about 15 minutes' drive from the center of town, faces one of the best stretches of beach and offers all kinds of water sports.

The Dubai Metropolitan Hotel on the road to Jebel Ali was refurbished recently and has opened a separate beachside complex that has its own rooms and can be reached by a regular shuttle-bus service. The Jebel Ali Hotel, 40 minutes' drive from Dubai, is situated amid an oasis of greenery on a sandy promontory jutting into the sea. Its marina and sports club offer some of the finest scuba diving on reefs teeming with colorful fish.

For something completely different, there is the Hatta Fort Hotel, about an hour-and-a-half from Dubai at the bottom of the Hajar mountains on the Oman border. It has 28 rooms built in chalet style (a new block is about to be opened, which will double its capacity) and a refreshing pool.

Views across the harsh surrounding desert to the mountains are breathtaking. The hotel offers a number of activities, including miniature golf, archery and clay-pigeon shooting.

Almost every hotel is capable of staging conferences and exhibitions, making Dubai an increasingly important center for convention and exhibition delegates.

RECREATION

DESERT BARBECUE AMONG DUNES

Desert safaris and dune dinners under the stars are two of the more romantic leisure activities for visitors.

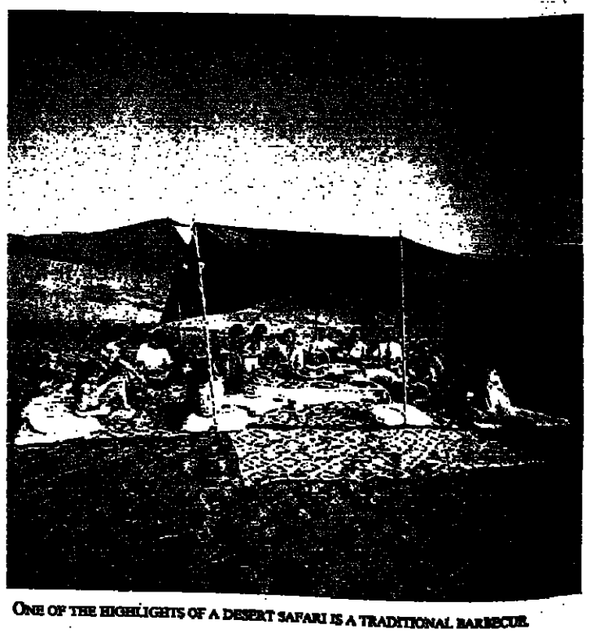
Most people arrive with the misconception that Dubai is in the midst of a great sea of desert sand. Nothing could be further from the truth. There is, of course, plenty of sand, but most of the terrain consists of desert scrub and rock. The emirate has a varied topography, with huge gorges cut through rocks, slow-running rivers and mysterious pools of dark water, often hidden from the glare of the sun. There are mountains to the north and east and acres of greenery where farmers grow strawberries (many are sent to Western supermarkets), tomatoes, lettuce and all kinds of other vegetables.

There is no better way to escape from the bustling city than by taking a four-wheel-drive vehicle out into the desert. It is possible to hire one, but better still, especially for the first time, is to go on an organized excursion. One popular destination is Fossil Rock, a limestone outcrop soaring above the surrounding desert like a ruined monument, believed to be more than 80 million years old. There is an exhilarating drive across great sand seas to reach the rock, which offers a stunning view across the scrub. The 4x4 grinds its way to the top of a 300-foot (90-meter) dune and then dives down the other side at a terrifying angle. Traversing the desert sand and scrub requires special care; lessons in desert driving are available.

The second most popular excursion with visitors is to the region of Hatta in the foothills of the Hajar mountains. On the way to Hatta Wadi and Falls, the track passes by a recently restored old fortress guarding the path through the mountains. After the wadi, a small stream turns into a rushing waterfall about 30 feet high, which empties into a dark chamber carved out of the rock by the swirling water.

One of the highlights of a trip in the desert is a barbecue dinner under the stars. Everyone gathers around the fire as lamb chops and steaks sizzle on the charcoal grill. There are plenty of cool refreshments or sweet Arabic coffee to wash away the desert dust and soothe parched throats. The only sounds are of the crackling fire and a singing kettle coming to the boil. The modern world may return with the ringing of the tour leader's mobile phone as the office checks to see that all is well.

What does everyone want to see on a desert safari? "Camels, of course," says an Emirates Holidays' leader, "and you can be sure of seeing plenty. It really makes the visitor's day."



ONE OF THE HIGHLIGHTS OF A DESERT SAFARI IS A TRADITIONAL BARBECUE.

هكذا من الأصل

DUTY FREE SHOPPING

ATTRACTIONS FOR ALL THE WORLD

There are golden opportunities at Dubai International Airport's Duty Free Shopping complex, not only for the best value for money, but also the chance to win a luxury car like a Rolls-Royce or the latest BMW 850i.

One of the busiest times for duty-free shopping in Dubai is around midnight, when jetliners in transit disgorge hundreds of weary-eyed passengers anxious to stretch their legs — and exercise their wallets — in the duty-free shops set around a marbled concourse. The complex of more than 20 shops is tastefully decorated in subtle pastel shades to provide a calming and restful setting for jet-lagged passengers. About 5 million passengers use the airport each year, and in 1991 they spent nearly $100 million in spite of the effects of the Gulf War.

"I think this year we shall show a definite improvement over that figure," says a confident Colm McLoughlin, the Irish-born general manager who opened the first shop in 1983. Now Dubai has won a string of international awards and changed the face of the tax-free industry.

"We want shoppers to relax and enjoy themselves when they come. Of course we want them to spend their money as well," says Mr. McLoughlin, who believes that the most important thing is to offer value for money "with a smile." The 550 staff members, mostly from Asia and the Philippines, are all specially trained to know about the products they sell.

There is nearly always a crowd around the jewelry, cosmetics and electronics shops, which offer some of the best prices. These range from $31,000 for a gold Ulysse Nardin Planetarium watch to 42 cents for a bar of Toblerone chocolate. Last year, the duty-free shops sold 1.2 tons of gold, 1.6 tons of caviar and 73 tons of dried milk powder. In addition, they racked up sales of 1.1 million cartons of cigarettes, 865,000 bottles of alcohol and 77,000 watches.

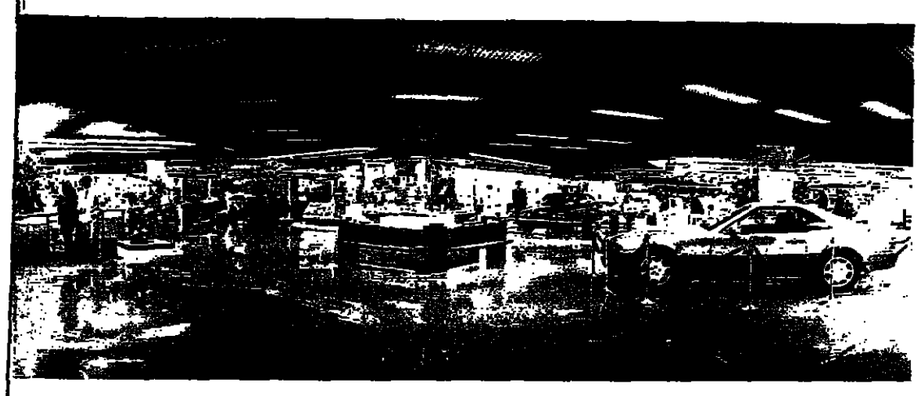
There is something for everyone and for every imaginable taste to meet the needs of European, Asian and Southeast Asian travelers. Because Dubai is the meeting point of so many different cultures, its range of goods is extraordinary compared to those found in European and other Western tax-free shops. Confectionery and food are highly popular items, judging by last year's sales of seven tons of Smarties and 190 tons of assorted nuts. Prices, on the whole, are very competitive for the region, which boasts some of the best duty-free shops.

DUBAI DUTY FREE SPONSORS SNOOKER AND OTHER SPORTING EVENTS.

Apart from its excellent value for money, Dubai has attracted attention around the world with its "Finest Surprise" promotion. For $139, bona fide travelers have a 1,000-to-1 chance of winning a luxury car by purchasing a raffle ticket. Tickets are limited to 1,000 for each car. More than 140 cars have been raffled off since the promotion began two years ago. One man from Bahrain has won two cars. "We even had one man from Australia who changed his route to fly through Dubai so that he could buy a ticket," says Mr. McLoughlin.

There is no doubt that duty-free shopping has helped put Dubai on the world travel map. But Dubai Duty Free is also involved in other activities that have enlivened the sports calendar. It sponsors a number of events, including the annual Duty Free Snooker Classic, world championship offshore powerboat racing, world championship karate and chess tournaments. It sponsors the Aviation Cup Open Tennis Tournament and with the million-dollar ATP Tennis Tournament in February 1993 will bring international tennis stars to Dubai for the first time.

The main draw is still value for money. "I know one couple who come from Scandinavia just to buy from the duty-free shops at the airport — mainly electronics. They take them home, sell them and make enough profit to pay for their holiday," says one hotel manager.


PRIDE OF PLACE IN THE DUTY-FREE SHOPPING COMPLEX IS GIVEN TO THE LUXURY CAR OFFERED AS A RAFFLE PRIZE.

DNATA

ONE-STOP AGENCY FOR ALL FLIGHTS

One of the most prominent buildings in Dubai is the Dubai Airline Center on Airport Road near the "Flame" roundabout. It is one of the largest one-stop travel shops in the world.

DNATA was formed by government decree in 1959 and has grown from a single back-room operation to a high-tech travel and air services management agency employing more than 3,000 people. The agency's growth has been matched by the importance of Dubai as the major crossroads of the skies for the Middle East. As a hub airport, it serves more than 100 destinations and was used by nearly 5 million passengers last year.

THE DNATA CENTER.

All passenger and cargo-handling services at the airport are dealt with by DNATA to ensure that passenger convenience and comfort come first. The main departure terminal has 44 check-in counters, some of which are double-width to cope with extra-large or unusually sized packages. There are also priority check-ins for first class, business and passengers with only hand luggage. This 13,400-square-meter terminal can hold 1,200 people at any one time on its three air-conditioned floors.

The arrivals terminal, which also has its own duty-free shop, can handle 1,800 passengers an hour. There are 24 immigration counters. Speed and efficiency are top priority, and it is possible for a passenger to pass through immigration, collect luggage and be out on the concourse within 12 minutes of touchdown.

DNATA ACTS AS GENERAL SALES AGENT FOR 26 AIRLINES.

DNATA also acts as General Sales Agent for 26 airlines, almost half of the total number of international airlines that use Dubai's International Airport. One of them is Dubai's own airline, Emirates, which now has a dedicated departure terminal at the airport provided by DNATA and the Department of Civil Aviation. The new terminal has 23 check-in counters, which can automatically print out boarding cards and luggage tags for passengers.

The ground floor of the Dubai Airline Center presents an array of different airline ticket-reservation, sales and information areas. It is also home to DNATA World Travel, the largest IATA agency in the Middle East. Almost all major international and Middle East airlines are represented. DNATA itself has become one of the first companies in the Middle East to be linked to the Galileo global reservations system covering airlines, hotels and car rentals worldwide. This is in addition to other computerized on-line reservations systems for the airline industry, which can provide immediate and comprehensive ticketing and information for travelers. About 1,600 people work at the airline center and the dozen travel shops in other parts of the emirate and in neighboring Sharjah and Fujairah.

According to DNATA officials, it is possible to get an instant ticket to virtually anywhere in the world, and the agency will deliver it directly to home, business or hotel. One of the agency's other principal activities is operating the new Cargo Village, which handles about 10 percent of all the world's sea-air freight. Transit time from dockside to loading onto an aircraft is only three hours.

SPORTS

FROM GOLF TO ICE-SKATING

Sailing, snorkeling, ice-skating and powerboat racing are just a few of the many sporting activities enjoyed by residents and holidaymakers in Dubai.

The undisputed sports capital of the Middle East, Dubai has hosted more international events than anywhere else in the region. These events (in addition to the European PGA Desert Classic golf tournament) include soccer, snooker, powerboat racing, rugby, volleyball, show jumping and numerous sailing activities. Dubai has also hosted the international Chess Olympiad and the World Karate Championships.

Several of the events are sponsored by Emirates airline, Dubai Duty Free and other local business enterprises. Many of the sporting and recreational activities have been developed to improve the local lifestyle.

With a varied coastline on the Gulf and the Indian Ocean, Dubai is fortunate to be able to offer every kind of water sport. The clear waters of the Gulf, particularly around Jebel Ali, and of the Indian Ocean coast offer superb opportunities for underwater swimming and diving. One Austrian visitor was so impressed that he returned and opened up his own diving school.

Boats can also be hired for deep-sea game fishing, a sport popular with local people on weekends. Catches include rock cod (known locally as *hammour*), kingfish, barracuda, sailfish and bottom-feeding sharks.

Each year, thousands of spectators gather on the beach near Dubai to watch the Offshore Powerboat Race, a major event in the international sporting calendar. The boats cost over $100,000, are built locally and achieve speeds of more than 70 miles per hour. The race is combined with musical beach entertainment: last year the British pop group Bananarama played to 40,000 spectators. This year's World Championship Powerboat race is sponsored by Emirates airline and Dubai Duty Free.

Motor rallying is one of the fastest-growing sports, and Dubai has produced its own local hero — Mohammed bin Sulayem, who has won several Middle East rally championships.

For active visitors, there are plenty of other sporting pursuits — go-karting, cycling, shooting, archery, horseback riding and (improbably) ice-skating. For those who prefer something less demanding, wildlife observation has become increasingly popular. The construction of numerous parks and of the lakes on the two golf courses has attracted a large number of birds. The head of the creek is now a reserve and a stopover for thousands of flamingos and other migratory water birds.

Dubai is one of those places where there is something for everyone and, what's more, you can do it in almost perpetual sunshine.

HOLIDAY-MAKERS CAN ENJOY ALL KINDS OF WATERSPORTS IN THE WARM GULF SEA, FROM SAILING TO JET-SKIING.

TRADITIONAL PASTIMES

Thursdays and Fridays, generally during the winter months, are the best days to go to the races in Dubai.

Camels canter along a desert race track, about a dozen taking part in each of the races, which are held over a course of about five miles. In grand tented pavilions, owners and their friends follow the action (watching on portable television when the camels are out of sight).

At some tracks many of the spectators chase alongside the cantering animals in pick-up trucks and four-wheel-drive vehicles, adding to the excitement and sending up clouds of blinding dust.

Many of the camels are highly prized, and a good animal may cost $100,000 or more. The Bedouin breed and train them specially for the track from the age of six months. The jockeys too are trained from a young age.

MUSICIANS DEPICTED IN A MOSAIC.

The lucky visitor may come across a group of Bedouin with their camels during a desert safari. Traditional Arabic hospitality usually prevails, and they often invite visitors to have coffee and dates around the fire as the evening sun sets. The talk will be of the form and breed of racing camels: which camel is on a winning streak and how much it cost.

With the Arab passion for horses, horse racing is also taken seriously in Dubai. This year, Dubai opened its first two horse race courses. At the opening meet of the Naad Al Sheba course, the veteran British jockey Lester Piggott rode four of the winners. H.H. Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Minister of Defense of the United Arab Emirates, says that more stables and tracks are to be built in Dubai. The emirate sponsors a number of international horse-racing events, including this year's Dubai Poule d'Essai des Poulains, held at Longchamps, France.

HORCE RACING AS IT APPEARS IN A MOSAIC.

No one can miss a huge bronze sculpture of a falcon that stands on a roundabout near Port Rashid and signifies another important local pastime. The sport of falconry has existed for hundreds of years in Arabia and always attracts the interest of visitors.

The two most common falcons bred for hunting are the little saker and the peregrine. Their main prey are bustards and curlews. It is not unusual to see pick-up trucks driving around with a dozen or more hooded falcons perched on poles in the back. Dubai also has a special hospital for treating falcons.

Dubai offers modern sports to satisfy the needs of holidaymakers and expatriates, but the traditional Arabic pursuits — camel and horse racing and falconry — remain an integral part of the Arabic way of life in Dubai.

MARINA VOLODINE

THE PROUD FALCON, STAR OF ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR PURSUITS.

GOLF

NEW COURSE TESTS THE PROS

Top players' skills will be tested shortly with the official opening of the second all-green championship golf course, now scheduled for November.

In just over two years, a patch of desert by the side of the creek has been transformed into an eye-catching 18-hole course modeled on a Scottish links-style setting — the Dubai Creek Golf Club.

Just over four years ago, Dubai hit the golfing world headlines with the opening of the Emirates Golf Club, the first all-green 18-hole championship course in the Middle East. Dubai, the site of the PGA Desert Classic, has now become the golfing capital of the region, with its courses rivaling many of those in the Far East and other parts of the world.

With rolling fairways, lakes and bunkers surrounded by thousands of trees and shrubs, both courses present a unique picture set amid the desert. At first glance, the Emirates Golf Club, with its spectacular white-concrete-and-blue-glass club buildings, looks like a mirage in the glare of the sun as one approaches it along the road between Dubai and Jebel Ali. A sudden oasis of green arises in the harsh landscape, dominated by the white clubhouse rising from the surrounding haze.

THE EMIRATES GOLF CLUB, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.

From the lounge overlooking the 18th hole, it is difficult to believe that this green landscape is in Arabia and not California or Florida. The par-72 course (6,717 yards) was designed by Karl Litten and is a triumph of ingenuity over nature. The course flows around two freshwater (and one saline) lakes teeming with carp and wildlife — sandpipers, stints and herons. By a small pond near the eighth tee are flamingos and Brent geese.

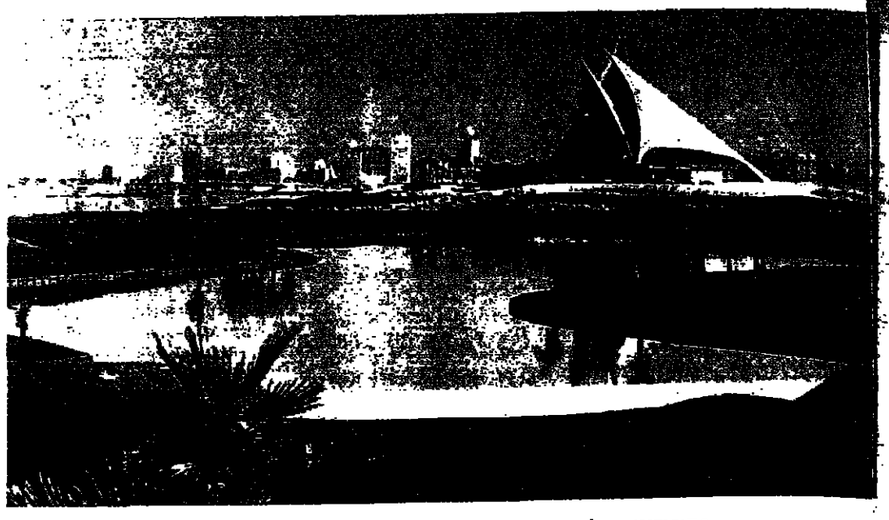
"It is amazing how the course and the lakes have changed the environment as far as wildlife is concerned," says Stephen Trutch, engineer to H.H. Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, who was responsible for supervising the construction of the course. "We tried to follow the natural lie of the land as far as possible and to take advantage of the hillocks and dips which already existed." The work also involved planting thousands of casuarina trees around the course perimeter, and Royal South American palms, Washingtonias and Arizona cacti by the fairways and greens, which have been planted with a hybrid Bermuda grass.

Isao Aoki, leading Japanese golfer, says: *"The Emirates Golf Club is a magnificent course. It is extremely challenging. Dubai itself is a wonderful place to visit. The people, and the city itself, are extremely welcoming and friendly. It was a remarkable experience."*

The two freshwater lakes hold 10 million gallons of water, which is taken from a nearby desalination plant and pumped out onto the greens through more than 750 sprinklers. It then filters back to the saline water table and is recycled back into the lakes, saving considerably on water supplies. The greens are meticulously kept and sometimes have to be cut twice a day. While the engineers have triumphed over nature and kept the course flourishing, players will find their own challenges. The final hole is a par-5 531-yard double dogleg with a final shot that has to skim the water onto the green.

Emirates is more than just a place to play golf — another 18-hole course is being built alongside to cope with local and international demand — it is also a place to relax and enjoy the high standards of hospitality offered in the clubhouse and the adjoining sports facilities. These include one of the finest pools in Dubai (heated in winter, cooled in summer), squash and tennis.

As for the new Dubai Creek Golf Club, the sky-punching dhow sails of the clubhouse are visible for miles around. The three lace-thin concrete sails, which form the roof of the club, are an architectural and engineering feat. So is the course itself, whose rolling fairways and greens are interspersed with half a dozen lakes and ponds taking 16 million gallons of water a day from the Dubai Aluminum Company's desalination plant.



THE NEW DUBAI CREEK GOLF CLUB UNDER CONSTRUCTION, WITH CLUBHOUSE IMITATING DHOW SAILS.

The 18-hole championship course, which covers nearly 200 acres (80 hectares), is set against a magnificent backdrop of the city's skyline, now dominated by a variety of space-age structures. Says Karl Litten, the designer: "I've built golf courses around the world, but I've never built one downtown before. This course is going to attract golfers from east and west. It will be the perfect place for staging a major tournament."

Construction work began only two years ago and has involved moving 450,000 cubic meters of earth, transforming the flattish site into gently rolling hillocks and lakes. Two types of lush green hybrid Bermuda grasses from Tifton, Georgia now cover the 6,800-yard course (as measured from the men's tees), with an additional 400 yards to test the skill of the professionals. The 17th hole involves a shot across the creek itself and the 18th requires firing the ball across the freshwater lake in front of the dhow-shaped clubhouse. It is also from this spot that players have to tee off for the 10th hole, which involves a hard drive across two lakes.

Mr. Litten admits it is a tough course for professionals, but he has made concessions for the amateurs. "We have some forward tees and some wide-landing areas too," he explains.

Other elements of the course include a par-3 floodlit course, par-3, 4 and 5 practice hole and a floodlit driving rang Club officials expect the floodl courses to become very popula with local residents who want t avoid playing in the heat of th day, which can reach over 10 degrees Fahrenheit (38 centi grade) in the height of summe

The multimillion-dollar de velopment is part of a muc wider complex, which also in cludes Dubai's first purpose-built marina, with berths for 100 craft and an exclusive motor yacht club. There are also plans for a luxury hotel.

The Dubai Creek development is one of the most exotic and spectacular to be found anywhere, and will certainly enhance Dubai's reputation as the most important golfing center between Rome and Singapore.

FACT FILE

The United Arab Emirates: Dubai is the second-largest of the seven emirates that make up the UAE, located on the southeastern part of the Arabian peninsula. Dubai has a total area of 3,885 square kilometers and a population (1991 estimate) of 501,000.

Visas: Necessary for all visitors except citizens of the United Kingdom and Gulf Cooperation Council states. Tourist visas can be obtained at the airport. Hotels sponsor visitors.

Climate: Sub-tropical, arid climate with an average of five rainy days a year. Temperature ranges from a low of 10 degrees centigrade to a maximum of 48 degrees centigrade, with a mean daily average of 24 degrees centigrade in January, rising to 41 degrees centigrade in July.

Clothing: Lightweight clothing year-round, with perhaps a cardigan for winter evenings, when temperatures can drop quickly. Shorts, swimming trunks and bikinis acceptable at the poolside or beach, but visitors should take care not to wear clothes that are too revealing in the city as this may cause offense.

Alcohol: Readily available in hotel restaurants and bars. Other restaurants do not serve alcohol.

Currency: The monetary unit is the dirham (Dh), which equals 100 fils. US$1 equals Dh 3.67.

Banks: Many international banks have branches here. There is no exchange control. Banks are open from 8:00 A.M. to midday, Saturday through Thursday. Money can also be exchanged in all hotels and at money exchange dealers.

Office hours: The Islamic weekend is from Thursday midday through Saturday morning. All government and public offices are closed Fridays and some are now closing on Thursdays. Normal working hours are from 8:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. and from 7:00 A.M. to 1 P.M. in the summer. Private-sector offices often reopen in the afternoon at 4:00 P.M. for two or three hours.

A MOSAIC OF THE OLD FORT IN DUBAI, WHICH IS NOW A MUSEUM.

Credit cards: Most major credit cards are accepted in hotels and many shops.

Bargaining: Common practice in the souk and in most shops, where discounts are often available, particularly for cash sales.

Language: Arabic is the official language, but almost everyone speaks English.

Photography: Normal tourist photography is acceptable but avoid taking pictures of public buildings, banks, ports and airports. Do not photograph women and ask permission before photographing male nationals.

Telecommunications: Dubai has fine communications for voice, fax and modem systems connected to almost any point in the world. Local calls are free of charge — but not to any other parts of the UAE.

Driving: A local license is required. There is no difficulty if the driver holds a license from his or her own country. There is no problem for women drivers. A license must be carried at all times. Car hire is relatively inexpensive, about $40 a day for a small family car with air-conditioning.

SHOPPING

MODERN CENTERS RIVAL THE SOUKS

Air-conditioned shopping malls, traditional souks and hundreds of small stores make Dubai the ultimate shopper's dream.

There is something for all tastes, from expensive boutiques showing the latest fashions from Italy and France, with labels like Armani, Christian Dior, Benetton, Ungaro and Valentino, to the crowded Arabian souks with open-fronted stalls selling all manner of spices from Asia and the Orient.

There are streets with souks specializing in products like electronics and textiles (apart from the many selling spices, fruit, vegetables and kitchenware). Then there is the big gold souk across the highway from the Hyatt Regency Hotel. More than 100 tons of gold are imported annually into Dubai, which has over 700 shops selling gold and jewelry.

The gold souk has a dazzling array of bangles, chains, necklaces and ornaments in 18 or 22 carat. Many of the items are made locally by the hundreds of small workshops that have sprung up in the last 10 years. Gold jewelry is sold by weight with a small mark-up for design and manufacture. Most shops accept major credit cards and prices are often one-third of those in New York, Paris or London.

Haggling over prices, whether for a necklace or a bag of pistachio nuts, is common practice. Prices, however, especially for electronics, are already very competitive, and almost every known make in the world is available. Many of the best shops dealing in electronics are to be found in Bur Dubai, not far from the old fort.

There are also hundreds of shops selling watches, fragrances and perfumes. Dubai is one of the biggest watch centers in the world and imports more than 700 tons annually (most are re-exported). Glittering neon signs over the watch shops highlight names like Cartier, Patek, Raymond Weil, Omega, Breitling, Seiko, Citizen and Rolex.

At first glance, it appears that in between every watch store is a perfume shop. Apart from many locally produced perfumes and fragrances, all the international brands are present in brightly lit displays — Lancôme, Givenchy, Nina Ricci, Chanel and Christian Dior, to name but a few.

One of the biggest surprises for visitors is the ultramodern shopping malls. These include the Al Ghurair Shopping Center (one of the first to be built) and the huge new Bur Juman Shopping Center, with its fountains and brightly lit pedestrian walkways (and plenty of car parking — now often at a premium in Dubai). Other newcomers include the Wafi and Al Manal Centers.

MARINA VOLODINE

MORE THAN 700 SHOPS IN DUBAI OFFER GOLD AND JEWELRY FOR SALE.

THE IMPRESSIVE AIR-CONDITIONED WAFI SHOPPING CENTER.

SHOWS AND CONFERENCES

FACILITIES ATTRACT TOP EXHIBITORS

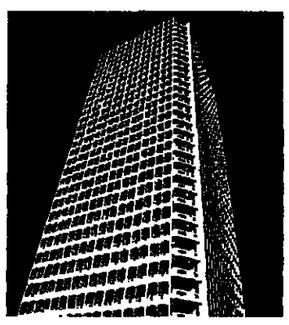
The development of Dubai as one of the region's leading venues for exhibitions and conferences has been led by the Dubai World Trade Center, one of the city's landmark properties and premier business locations.

The property is complete with office and hotel facilities to support activities in its conference theatres and three exhibition halls that together provide the venues for over 35 international exhibitions and conferences annually.

The economies of the Middle East, and the Arabian Gulf States in particular, have demonstrated they are not subject to current recessionary influences and this has prompted manufacturers from around the world to use exhibitions staged in Dubai to establish partnerships with regional firms. This increased interest in exhibitions has been met by Dubai organizing its facilities to meet demand, which has led to the development of a regional reputation for excellence in this activity.

The result has been an increase both in the number of exhibitions and their size, notably those created to promote foreign products and services in the region: Overseas Property & Investment Exhibition (Nov. 22-25); Australian National Show (Dec. 6-10); 5th Gulf Education & Training Exhibition (Jan. 5-8, 1993); Gulf Food & Equipment (Jan. 10-14, 1993); Middle East Consumer Electronics (Feb. 10-14, 1993); Britain in the Gulf (April 13-16, 1993); International Boat Show (May 19-23, 1993); The Gulf Building, Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Arab Water Technology (Oct. 3-7, 1993); Gulf Information & Technology Exhibition (Oct. 30-Nov. 2, 1993); International Aerospace Exhibition (Nov. 5-12, 1993) and the Middle East International Motor Show (Nov. 24-28, 1993).

The development of a program of conferences in Dubai has reflected two influences. Firstly, many of the exhibitions staged at the World Trade Center have core themes from which specific conference topics have been developed; the Corrosion conference from the maritime and offshore service industries exhibition, Memoss; the Food Hygiene/Packaging conference from the Gulf Food exhibition; and the Computer Technology for the Middle East conference from the Gulf Information and Technology Exhibition. There are then the conferences that provide a discussion forum for issues within the region — the Middle East Environment conference and the Security & Fraud conference — in addition to those which promote the region in general, such as the Middle East Travel Trade Forum.



THE WORLD TRADE CENTER.

Secondly, the development of the infrastructure to support recreational activities, including the building of prestigious grass golf courses, has increased the attractiveness of Dubai as a destination for corporate conferences. The Management Development Center of the World Trade Center can offer companies wishing to stage conferences any of three types of conference management packages. The first is a full-service package incorporating marketing and administration that guides and controls the event from its conception through to production. Speakers and support equipment will be sourced, the delegate profile researched, sponsors identified, written material prepared and all other administrative tasks absorbed. The second offers a basic administration without generating delegate interest, while the third is a general facility hire package.

As part of its commitment to support the development of Dubai's facilities, the Dubai World Trade Center, through its membership in the World Trade Centers' Association, is committed to the development of business and trading relations. Within the World Trade Center complex are available a wide variety of services, including management training facilities and Arabic language instruction, meeting rooms and serviced offices complete with all office equipment, and full support staff on call. The top floor of the Tower is the location of one of Dubai's premier business clubs, the World Trade Club, which provides its members with an active program of business events and where the restaurants, which include several theme dining rooms, provide panoramic views of the entire city and surrounds.

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For further information on Dubai, contact the Dubai Commerce and Tourism Promotion Board at the following address: P.O. Box 594, Dubai, U.A.E. Tel.: (9714) 511600. Fax: (9714) 511711, or your nearest Emirates office.

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CAPITAL MARKETS

Foreign Exchange Crisis Chills the Euromarkets

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Led by a collapse in the Ecu market and a marked slowdown in the high-yielding European sectors, overall new-issue activity in the international capital market dropped 15 percent in the third quarter, data supplied by Salomon Brothers shows.

In the narrowly defined Eurobond market, volume fell 15 percent from the previous quarter to $61 billion. Including foreign issues floated in domestic markets, total international issues fell 9 percent to $76 billion.

The outlook for the current quarter, analysts say, is not bright.

Misguided expectations about currency stability within Europe based on convergence of economic performance and, ultimately, interest rates have resulted in substantial losses.

'There are no buyers at any price for international bonds.'

For international investors, the dollar markets — U.S., Canadian, Australian — have also been a disaster in foreign exchange terms. The dollar sector has been further destabilized as the secondary market adjusts to the flood of paper being dumped by Italian banks.

Investors are angry about the losses already incurred and are avoiding the international market for the relative safety of domestic government markets, bankers report.

"There are no buyers at any price for international bonds," laments a senior banker in London.

Meanwhile, all of Scandinavia and most of Western Europe are looking to tap the market to replenish reserves that have been severely depleted during last month's currency crisis — and at a time when the turmoil in the foreign exchange market is expected to continue.

Currency analysts fear that if the dollar, which ended trading last week at 1.4095 Deutsche marks, fails to hold above 1.40 DM it would crumble to a new low. The dollar last month briefly set a record low of 1.3865 DM.

In Europe, analysts worry about renewed turbulence. Sterling, which dropped out of Europe's fixed exchange rate mechanism in mid-September, ended last week at a record low of 2.43 DM — a drop of 4.5 percent during the week and down 17.6 percent from its former central rate against the mark. The lira, also now floating, ended at 880 per mark and is expected to challenge its record low of 900 per mark.

The Irish punt ended the week at its floor level. And the escudo and the peseta, despite its recent 5 percent devaluation, remained weak. All are expected to come under increasing pressure this week, as is the French franc. Analysts question whether industry in these countries can remain competitive at current exchange rates after the devaluations of sterling and the lira and the continued decline of the dollar.

The franc ended the week at 3.38 per mark, comfortably above its floor rate of 3.4350. But with overnight money stuck at 14 percent

See EUROBONDS, Page 9

In Lobbying Over USAir Deal, Jobs Thrust Works

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the lobbying game in Washington, the spoils often go to the side that can make its case the quickest, in the simplest terms and, in this political season, with the most voter appeal.

That may well put USAir and British Airways out in front of the major American carriers in one of the most heated lobbying battles in aviation industry — over whether the British carrier should be allowed to invest $750 million in the struggling American airline.

While the transaction will conform to a U.S. requirement that a foreign holding of an American carrier not exceed 25 percent of the voting stock, the two carriers intend in fact to operate effectively as one airline. The transaction thus must be cleared by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

AMR Corp.'s American Airlines, UAL Corp.'s United Airlines and Delta Air Lines have set their formidable lobbying machines in motion in Washington, urging regulators to reject the deal because it would put them at a disadvantage: Britain would remain among the most protected markets in the world, while its biggest airline — one of the world's most profitable — is allowed to freely ply the American market for more business.

But USAir has outdone its larger rivals by translating its position into words and images with political bite — simply, that the investment means survival and saves jobs. This approach has gained the support of several members of Congress and could even sway President George Bush to take a stand to help his re-election campaign.

Mr. Bush has not taken a position. But approving the deal would not only coincide with his strong free-trade position and his commitment to foreign investment, but could also gain him the votes of USAir employees. In contrast, few employees of American, United and Delta would be likely to vote against him only because he approved of the deal.

USAir has mobilized its employees to deliver its message. Last week, as Mr. Bush campaigned in Greensboro, North Carolina, and State College, Pennsylvania, he was met by thousands of USAir employees carrying signs urging that the deal be approved, with such slogans as "USAir begins with you, Mr. President." USAir has hubs in those states.

They have pressed others in Washington, too, as has their lobbyist, Howard H. Baker Jr., a White House chief of staff under President Ronald Reagan, who has been opening doors for USAir.

While rival airlines have arranged letter-writing campaigns, most of the 20,000 that have flooded into the Department of Transportation have come from USAir employees pleading to make their jobs more secure. USAir put a form letter, along with the names and addresses of representatives and senators, into its electronic mail system, and the carrier encouraged employees to canvass their neighbors and urge them to write.

Some support has welled up largely unaided. In Charlotte, North Carolina, where USAir has a hub, the Chamber of Commerce recruited 130 business executives and politicians, including John Belk, chairman of Belk Department Stores, and Governor James Martin, to gather in Washington earlier this month to lobby congressmen to approve the deal.

Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York, a senior Republican on the transportation appropriations subcommittee, last week urged Secretary of Transportation Andrew H. Card Jr. to approve the deal to help preserve the jobs of 45,000 USAir workers. 2,800 of them in New York State. "That's the whole issue, no ifs, ands or buts," Mr. D'Amato wrote in a letter to Mr. Card.

Governor Martin of North Carolina and two key Republican representatives from Pennsylvania, William Clinger and Bud Shuster, also made USAir's case directly to Mr. Bush during campaign swings by him through their states.

American, United and Delta seem by comparison to be reacting to the USAir cam-

See USAIR, Page 9

Bonn Set To Save On Health

Political Accord To Cut Deficit

Reuters

BONN — Germany's government and opposition, in their latest move to slash huge budget deficits caused by German unification, agreed Sunday on a compromise to control soaring health costs.

The new plan would require patients to pay more and force hospitals and drug companies to cut costs.

Health Minister Horst Seehofer and opposition negotiators announced the agreement after four days of talks.

The compromise meant that Mr. Seehofer's reform plan, aimed at saving more than 11 billion Deutsche marks ($7.78 billion) a year and opposed bitterly by doctors and industry, was practically guaranteed to pass the legislature.

The opposition Social Democrats had threatened to block the reform bill with their majority in the upper house of the legislature, the Bundesrat.

Rudolf Dressler, chief negotiator for the opposition in the discussions, said the compromise placed the cost-cutting burden on doctors and industry rather than on ordinary people.

Mr. Dressler said the compromise would require annual savings of 10 billion DM in fee cuts to doctors, hospitals and pharmacies

See HEALTH, Page 9

From a Hong Kong 'Victorian,' Thoughts for a Transition

By Laurence Zuckerman
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — As Governor Chris Patten puts the finishing touches on a speech that will set the course for Hong Kong's final years as a British colony, he might be wise to pay a last-minute visit to a downtown corner office overlooking Victoria Harbor.

There, working behind his desk as he has for decades, sits Lord Lawrence Kadoorie, chairman of China Light & Power Co., the colony's first life peer, and one of the last of Hong Kong's great taipans, or magnates.

When he stands before the colony's Legislative Council on Wednesday, Mr. Patten is expected to refashion the colony's political institutions after barely three months in residence. By contrast, Lord Kadoorie was born here in 1899, making him just a year younger than the lease on Hong Kong's New Territories that expires in mid-1997, bringing an end to 153 years of British rule.

As the steward of his family's varied holdings, which include the famous Peninsula Hotel, Lord Kadoorie has amassed a fortune estimated to be as large as $3 billion despite Japan's occupation and China's communist revolution.

In 1945, after four years of internment by the Japanese, during which his father died, he returned to find Hong Kong in ruins. Only a single China Light turbine was still operating, providing electricity to a handful of buildings.

From there, he rebuilt the company to become the power behind Hong Kong's postwar economic miracle, selling more than $1.5 billion worth of energy in 1991.

At the same time, he and his brother, Sir Horace, 90, helped stave off potential trouble by providing millions of dollars in agricultural loans and training to many of the hundreds of thousands of refugees that flooded the colony during and after the Chinese civil war.

With those memories, the prospect of the colony's return to the mainland does not particularly worry him.

"I look forward optimistically to the future," he said recently, during a rare interview. "I have no intention of just packing up and saying goodbye, that's the end of the story. My father arrived in 1880 and I had an uncle here before that. I think they did a wise thing, and I am quite willing to carry on."

Although he once played a prominent role in the colony's politics, sitting on the ruling Executive and Legislative Councils, Lord Kadoorie has withdrawn from public life in recent years. His brand of arch-conservatism is more and more outside the mainstream as London has bowed to local pressures and given the colony its first tastes of representative government.

"I am still a Victorian, one of the very few around," he said.

Indeed, with his preference for strong leadership and intense distrust of democracy, Lord Kadoorie appears to have more in common with Deng Xiaoping, China's 88-year-old paramount leader, than with the populist Mr. Patten.

"Hong Kong very often has an inflated idea of its own importance," Lord Kadoorie said. "We

See TAIPAN, Page 9

Bill Gates Tops List Of Richest

United Press International

NEW YORK — William H. Gates 3d, the 37-year-old founder of Microsoft Corp., has become the youngest person to top the Forbes 400 list of richest Americans, the magazine said Sunday.

Mr. Gates's net worth of $6.3 billion ended John W. Kluge's three-year run at the top. Mr. Kluge, founder of Metromedia Co., was second this year with a net worth of $5.5 billion. The appreciating value of Mr. Gates's stock in Microsoft accounted for his rise.

Third through seventh place were taken by heirs of the late Sam Walton of Wal-Mart Stores.

The presidential contender H. Ross Perot, with $2.4 billion in net worth by Forbes estimates, was 19th among the 73 billionaires in this year's list.

Joining the 400-member club this year required a net worth of $265 million.

London Notebook

In Britain, a Dismal Time for Economists, Too

With the pound floating, economic policy sunk, and the fate of the chancellor of the Exchequer somewhere in between, Britain's economic future has suddenly become an hugely tough call.

"It is an awful environment in which to make predictions," said Peter Warburton, an economist with merchant bankers Robert Fleming. But try economists must, and churn out forecasts they do, in great detail and ever greater volume.

"Typically computer models don't have in them such things as changes in government and collapses in the exchange rate mechanism," said Terry Barker, chairman of Cambridge Econometrics. While he insists that his computer still has its uses, others quietly concede that intuition may now count for as much as calculation.

The dimensions of the economic policy void that they now must ponder are damning. "You have to make assumptions on what policy makers will do even if they have not given you any idea as to what that might be," said Nigel Gault, chief European economist with DRI/McGraw Hill.

In Britain's two years as a member of the European exchange rate mechanism the economic prognostication game was conceptually quite simple. British interest rates would closely shadow those of Germany. Low inflation and low growth rates would inevitably follow. The exchange rate would remain fixed.

Many economists insist that economic "fundamentals" must now determine the level where the pound should settle in the currency markets. Regrettably there is little agreement among economists, much less the more powerful currency traders, as to what level that would imply. Nor is there any reason to believe the British government would remain infinitely uninterested in the fate of its currency.

Still, Mr. Warburton thinks he has found the force that will drive fiscal and monetary policy in Britain in coming months. "In the old environment there were lots of rules as to what the government would react to and what it wouldn't," he said. "Now I forecast it will react to whatever hurts the most."

Good News and Bad

Britain's popular, tabloid press seems to be on a roll. Ian Jackson, circulation manager for News International, publisher of The Sun among other papers, pointed to large month-over-month sales gains in August and September. "The bottom line is that great news stories still do sell newspapers," he said.

For the Sun, which in recent weeks has printed topless pictures of Princess Fergie, revealed that Princess Di has a "dent in her nose," and called the Bank of England governor, Robin Leigh Pemberton, "a twit," things have nonetheless been better. Beneath all the froth and self-promotion the fact is that the tabloids are in decline. In August, they were down as a group 270,000 in circulation compared with a year ago. The Sun accounted for 100,000 of those lost readers. Mr. Jackson blames the recession. "A great many of our readers buy the paper on their way to work," he said, noting that many of them no longer had work to go to.

Past their prime they may be, but the tabloids still have a lot going for them. The two largest selling dailies, the Sun and the Mirror (which also includes the Daily Record in Scotland), each can count on selling about 3.5 million copies per day. "They both still make a great deal of money," noted Tony Willis, a media analyst at stockbrokers William deBroe.

Do As the Germans Do

William Curran, the U.S. executive director of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, surprised the British-American Chamber of Commerce last week, bestowing many a kind word on German and even Swiss businessmen but few on their Anglo-American competitors. The thrust of his remarks was that British and American business executives were moving far too slowly in setting up operations in Eastern Europe

"Businessmen come through my office excited about a project, and then they send in their lawyers," he said, noting that legal jitters had scuppered too many a good idea.

Mr. Curran faulted British and American businessmen for the very way they approach Eastern Europe and the realms to the East. Not only, he said, did companies tend to send executives of too junior a level, but they also preferred that they saw the wrong people.

Also, he said, American and British executives often measure the success of their trips by how many high officials they are able to see. One East European finance minister, Mr. Curran said, had piles of American and British calling cards but precious few German ones. "The Germans simply went directly to the local business community," Mr. Curran concluded.

Erik Ipsen

Taiwan Cuts Key Rate To Spur the Economy

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan is lowering a key interest rate on Monday in an effort to pull the economy out of a slowdown, the central bank governor said.

Anticipation of the cut, which was signaled by the central bank chief, Samuel Shieh, on Saturday, caused the stock market to surge late last week. Stocks recovered much of the losses suffered last month, closing the week Saturday at 3,704.25.

Money market interest rates also dropped and upward pressure on the Taiwan dollar, which hurts exports, eased.

Mr. Shieh said at a news conference that the central bank would lower its rediscount rate, charged on loans to commercial banks, to 5.625 percent from 6.125 percent.

He also said that the government would inject more funds through repurchase agreements to ease liquidity and push interbank rates down to 6.5 percent. The rates now hover around 7 percent.

The Taiwan dollar weakened after the announcement as the U.S. dollar rose to 25.195 from 25.1855 Taiwan dollars.

"I believe the measures will improve our economic conditions," Mr. Shieh said, notably by stimulating private investment.

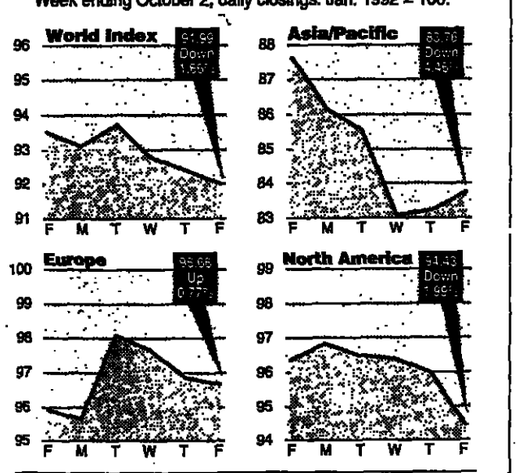
Commercial banks are expected to respond by lowering their prime lending rates, currently around 8.25 percent.

The weakness in the global economy has curbed Taiwan's economic boom, with gross national product officially forecast to grow 6.4 percent this year after expanding 7.2 percent in 1991.

In addition, officials had expressed fears that the recent stock market crisis could damage the overall economy. Payment defaults totaling about 9 billion dollars ($357 million) caused the market to plunge to 20-month lows recently.

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.
Week ending October 2, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	10/2/92 close	9/25/92 close	% change		10/2/92 close	9/25/92 close	% change
Energy	97.15	97.13	+0.02	Capital Goods	95.27	97.05	–1.83
Utilities	89.80	91.17	–1.50	Raw Materials	97.18	97.70	–0.53
Finance	82.95	86.45	–4.05	Consumer Goods	94.14	94.84	–0.74
Services	96.40	96.93	–0.55	Miscellaneous	95.75	100.16	–4.40

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. *In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.*

© International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates Oct. 2

	$	£	DM	F.Fr.	Lire	D.Fl.	B.F.	S.Fr.	Yen	Cr.	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.594	2.367	1.128	0.3329	0.1272 *	——	3.405 *	1.260	1.270 *	1.37	1.391 *
Brussels	39.875	59.175	28.17	8.33	3.1815 *	10.2935	——	31.525	31.760 *	33.25	34.80 *
Frankfurt	1.4135	2.09	——	0.2957	0.1130 *	0.8859	4.849 *	1.1167	1.1285 *	1.288	1.417 *
London (a)	1.2788	——	2.4083	0.2711	0.1043 *	0.7742	39.17	2.1339	205.69	2.1494	172.39
Madrid	181.899	173.347	76.529	34.858	13.27 *	87.889	3.4581	88.339	84.134 *	88.626	——
Milan	1,514.69	2,170.00	898.88	289.25	——	791.10	42.51	1,096.69	70.41	992.88	12.49
New York (b)	——	1.728 0	1.4095	4.77	1,259.88	1.3825	29.84	1.2715	179.525	1.2595	166.45
Paris	4.9465	8.311	3.2889	——	0.3968 *	3.2897	8.164	2.951	4.8337 *	3.8879	47.965*
Tokyo	119.65	200.41	84.29	24.93	8.966	74.06	4.92	96.69	——	93.74	1.1997
Toronto	1.2681	2.1617	0.887	0.2621	0.1006 *	0.7301	4.282 *	1.0148	1.0467 *	——	1.247 *
Zurich	1.2435	2.1207	0.8704	0.2585	0.0993 *	0.7781	42.07 *	——	1.0323 *	0.9585	1.2246*
1 ECU	1.3777	2.2999	1.3463	6.6406	1.237236	2.2547	48.5429	1.7282	144.885	1.7187	138.66
1 SDR	1.4456	0.8433	2.8776	7.103	N.A.	2.3663	42.7769	1.8197	175.845	1.836	148.155

*Closings in Amsterdam, London, New York, Toronto and Zurich. fixings in other centers. a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.G.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argentine peso	0.99	Greek drach.	183.05	Mex. peso	3107.80	S. Afr. rand	2.8235
Austral. $	1.3996	Hong Kong $	7.722	N. Zealand $	1.8571	S. Kor. won	785.30
Austr. schill.	9.995	Hung. forint	75.46	Norw. krone	5.784	Swed. krona	5.348
Brazil cruz.	6389.50	Indian rupee	28.489	Phil. peso	24.90	Taiwan $	25.19
Chinese yuan	5.3929	Indo. rupiah	2043.00	Polish zloty	13571.	Thai baht	25.26
Czech koruna	26.23	Ireland (Punt)	0.5461	Port. escudo	127.80	Turkish lira	7177.00
Danish krone	5.5825	Israeli shek.	2.3865	Russian ruble	389.50	UAE dirham	3.6727
Egypt. pound	3.2298	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2945	Saudi riyal	3.7495	Venez. bolív.	69.45
Fin. markka	4.5226	Malay. ring.	2.4945	Sing. $	1.39		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7178	1.7089	1.7015	Canadian dollar	1.2557	1.2497	1.2432
Deutsche mark	1.4310	1.4283	1.4248	Japanese yen	120.07	120.14	120.28
Swiss franc	1.2499	1.2538	1.2574				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

ALCATEL ALSTHOM

At a meeting chaired by Mr. Pierre SUARD on September 30, 1992, the Board of Directors of Alcatel Alsthom reviewed consolidated sales and earnings for the first six months of 1992.

1992 first half earnings up 20 %

Group net income rose to FF 3,115 million, a 20% rise over the first six months of 1991 while consolidated sales amounted to FF 79,477 million, an increase of 6% over the same period last year.
The results of Alcatel NV have been consolidated at 70%, following the practice for the same period in 1991 as the transfer of Alcatel NV shares held by ITT to Alcatel Alsthom became effective at the beginning of July 1992.
Net income per Share rose by 11% to FF 25.60, while fully-diluted earnings per Share increased to FF 24.70, an 8% increase over June 1991.

Outlook

Based on market trends at midyear, sales growth for the full year 1992 should be in line with the increase recorded in the first half. Barring unforeseen circumstances, growth in earnings per Share, both primary and fully-diluted, should also increase compared to 1991 as a whole.

Consolidated financial highlights

(in FF million)	First half 1992	First half 1991	Full year 1991
Net sales	79,477	74,770	160,082
Income from operations	6,344	6,550	14,945
Net Income	3,115	2,599	6,180
Earnings per Share (in FF)			
Net income per Share	25.60	23.00	51.80
Fully-diluted earnings per Share	24.70	22.90	51.00

The first half results can be considered to be satisfactory in view of the current economic climate. The decrease in operational income is due to the depressed conditions of the private telephone equipment market, the profitability of recent acquisitions which is still inferior to the standards of the Group, and the temporary reduction of the telephone equipment supply program in Spain.
Group net income includes further restructuring programs with the cost being partially financed by the disposal of fixed assets. It also comprises a capital gain, net of tax, of FF 437 million for the disposal of treasury stock, compared to FF 630 million for the first half 1991.

Capital evolution

The Board of Directors noted that 3,483,613 Shares were created as a result of bond conversions, the exercise of stock options as well as 1991 dividends paid in Share form. At August 31, 1992 Alcatel Alsthom's share capital was established at FF 5,328 million, representing 133.2 million Shares, eligible for dividends as of January 1, 1992.

Appointment of a Director

The Board of Directors has decided to appoint Mr. Jacques FRIEDMANN, in replacement of the late Mr. Guy VERDEIL. The Board of Directors will propose that the next Shareholder's meeting approve this appointment.

INTERNATIONAL BusinessWeek

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Oct. 2

Canadian Dollars

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Asfinag	10¾	01	107⅞	8.75	+80
Austri Control	11¼	95	110	7.71	+75
Austri Control	9	97	102⅝	8.32	+84
Austri Control	9	97	102⅝	8.20	+78
Austri Control	8½	97	101½	8.21	+85
Austri Control	10¼	99	107⅝	8.66	+83
Austri Post	10¾	01	111⅝	8.79	+84
Austria Rep	9½	02	103½	8.56	+61
B N P	8	97	99	8.26	+91
B N P	9	97	102½	8.37	+99
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ECU Straights

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Abb Asea	8¾	94	97⅞	10.29	+23
Abb Fin	10½	92	99¾	13.39	+294
Abb Fin	9½	94	98	10.53	+34
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pound Sterling

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Abbey Nat	13⅝	95	109⅛	8.64	
Adb	11	01	107⅜	9.74	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Yen Straights

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Abb Nat Treas	6¾	93	100	6.10	+217
Abb Nat Treas	7⅛	93	101	5.21	+133
Abbey Nat	5¾	94	100½	4.79	+77
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Oct. 2.

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NL— No initial sales load. †— Previous day's quote. r— Redemption charge may apply. x— Ex dividend.

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

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New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
General Electric Capital Corp.	$100	2003	¼	100	—	Below 6-month Libor. Minimum interest 5%, maximum 8½%. Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. (Kidder Peabody Int'l.)
Japan Development Corp.	$100	1996	0.35	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. Denominations $10,000. (Nikko Europe.)
Japan Development Corp.	$100	1997	0.35	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. Denominations $10,000. (Nikko Europe.)
Suedwestdeutsche Landesbank	$150	2004	¼	100	—	Below 6-month Libor. Minimum interest 5%, maximum 9½%. Noncallable subordinated notes. Fees 0.50%. Denominations $10,000. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino	DM 150	1997	libor	100	—	Interest will be the 6-month Libor. Noncallable private placement. Fees not disclosed. (Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Argentina	$250	1997	8¼	100.06	—	Reoffered at 99.06. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Crédit Suisse First Boston.)
Banco Economico	$ 50	1994	11	99.56	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Denmark	$500	1997	5½	99.34	99.00	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Pohang Iron & Steel	$300	1997	6⅝	99.69	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.375%. Denominations $10,000. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Bayerische Landesbank Int'l	DM 300	1997	7½	101	—	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Bayerische Landesbank.)
Credit Suisse (Guernsey)	DM 500	2002	zero	50.10	48.80	Yield 7.71%. Reoffered at 49. Noncallable. Proceeds 244 million marks. Fees 2⅛%. (CSFB Effectenbank.)
Ireland	DM 300	2002	7¾	102¼	—	Noncallable. Fees 2½%. (Dresdner Bank.)
Montreal Urban Community	DM 130	2002	8⅛	102	—	Noncallable. Fees 2½%. (Bayerische Landesbank.)
Electricité de France	DF 200	1996	7⅝	100.70	100.00	Reoffered at 99.90. Noncallable. Fees 1%. (ABN Amro Bank.)
Banque Nationale de Paris	Aus$ 50	2002	9	99.20	97.38	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to Aus$175 million. Fees 2⅛%. (Hambros Bank.)
Equity-Linked						
Chiyoda	$270	1996	1½	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2⅛%. Terms to be set Oct. 7. (Nomura Int'l.)
Samsung Electro-Mechanics	$ 40	1997	4¼	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 23,914 won per share, a 6% premium, and at 786.60 won per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Kamigumi	DM 300	1996	4⅛	100	—	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable at 902 yen per share and at 82.23 yen per mark. Fees 2⅛%. (Nomura Bank.)
NFC	£ 82.50	2007	7¾	100	100.25	Semiannually. Callable at par from 1998. Convertible at £3 per share, an 11% premium. Fees 2½%. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)

EUROBONDS: *Outlook Poor for Current Quarter*

(Continued from first finance page) and three-month funds at 13 percent, it is clear that tension persists. The problem for the franc is that the exchange market doubts that France can sustain such high rates.

Although down from its peak of over 20 percent, the money market rate remains 3.5 percentage points — or 350 basis points — above where it was before the crisis began.

To estimate the damage this inflicts, Bernard Godement, Paris-based analyst for Nomura Research, cites an analysis by the Bank of France which found that an increase of 100 basis points in short-term rates — without any move in long-term rates — cost nonfinancial businesses 13.4 billion francs.

While the Bundesbank last week confirmed that it wants to hold its money market rate at about 9 percent, a reduction of some 20 basis points from where it had been when the crisis hit, the cut is too small to allow Germany's partners to aggressively slash their own interest rates.

For the foreign exchange market, interest rates outside Germany are too high — stifling growth prospects — to be credible. And where interest rates seem destined to drop, market operators conclude that currencies are suspect.

While the mark is the clear beneficiary, gaining against the dollar and other European currencies, there is no apparent rush to buy Euromarks. The yield on bonds — 7.6 percent on Ireland's offering of 300 million DM of 10-year paper last week — compares unfavorably with the almost 9 percent available on money market instruments.

Investors feel no rush to lock into long-term yields until there is evidence that short-term rates are about to drop substantially. And where they are tempted to buy long-term, it is likely to be domestic German government debt, which remains above suspicion.

Threatened credit downgradings last week of Spain and Sweden, both currently rated AA, highlighted investors' worries about quality.

"The clear implication," said UBS Phillips & Drew in its weekly market report, "is that long-term funds will continue to be concentrated in home markets and in low-risk markets."

This trend was already apparent in the third quarter. The data from Salomon Brothers shows activity in Euromark bonds at the equivalent of $4.5 billion, down 44 percent from the previous quarter.

Eurosterling, valued at $3.6 billion, was down 51 percent. Euro-French francs, valued at $6 billion, were down 41 percent.

These slowdowns pale against the 98 percent decline in activity in the European Currency Unit market, valued at $118 million. Investors lost confidence in the Ecu, which has been the expected common currency of Europe, at the start of the period after voters in Denmark rejected the Maastricht treaty on economic and monetary union.

Activity in the U.S. dollar sector expanded nearly 33 percent to $30.5 billion — giving the dollar a hefty 50 percent market share. The sector gained from an explosion in the volume of floating rate notes. The nearly $11 billion worth of FRNs was more than double the total of the previous quarter and the highest volume since the third quarter of 1986.

The dollar sector benefited from reinvestment of the $23.5 billion worth of dollar Eurobonds that matured during the quarter.

The yen, which many analysts see advancing in coming months against both the dollar and the Deutsche mark, was the second most popular currency sector with Eurobonds valued at $7.2 billion.

TAIPAN: *Transition Thoughts*

(Continued from first finance page) are not a country. We are going to be a city in China and we must do our best to cooperate and to smooth the transition from one government to another."

He believes Hong Kong should be run the way it has always been — from the top.

"I am afraid the interpretation that some people have of democracy is simply to turn the soil over and upset everything rather than to think what we have learned, what we should carry forward, and what we should build on," he said.

Asked how he would respond to people's desire for some protection from arbitrary power after 1997, he replied: "I don't think the people need their individual rights protected. We've had here a good government; no need to suspect it."

It would be easy to dismiss such observations as anachronistic if Lord Kadoorie did not have such a strong record of accomplishment, and for seeing the colony's future.

In 1940, when Hong Kong was a provincial town overshadowed by Shanghai, he saw the manufacturing center it would become more than a decade later. When China opened its doors in the late 1970s, he recognized as inevitable the economic integration between Hong Kong and neighboring Guangdong province.

And as Mr. Patten struggles to gain Beijing's seal of approval on the financing of the colony's planned multibillion-dollar airport, Lord Kadoorie and China Light offer a model of how to conduct business with the mainland. In 1985, China Light took a 25 percent interest in Daya Bay, China's first commercial nuclear power plant and still the country's single largest joint venture with a foreign concern. Recently, China Light signed a deal to fuel a new Hong Kong power station with natural gas pumped through an 800-kilometer (500-mile) undersea pipeline from China's Hainan Island.

Such deals "entailed trust," Lord Kadoorie said, perhaps taking an uncharacteristic jab at Hong Kong's British masters, "and trust is something that is sorely lacking in most undertakings that we have here."

HEALTH: *German Savings*

(Continued from first finance page) while adding only 1 billion DM in extra payments by patients.

The original plan had called for cuts of 8 billion DM by the first group and added charges of 3 billion DM for patients.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition government estimated in July that the deficit run by the national health insurance system could triple to 15 billion DM in 1992 compared with 1991.

Mr. Seehofer said the measures were aimed at reducing waste and inefficiency. Critics charge that many German doctors carry out unnecessary tests involving expensive equipment and over-prescribe drugs in order to boost their income.

The country's general health system has long been a target of cost-cutters seeking as many ways as possible to free funds for the reconstruction and assimilation of Eastern Germany.

USAIR: *Airline Outpaces Rivals in Lobbying on Deal*

(Continued from first finance page) paign. They recently reminded the Bush administration of their own huge staffs in such swing states as Texas, where American has its headquarters and where Delta has a major hub, in Dallas. American and United are also both strongly represented in such key states as Illinois and Ohio, while Delta's largest hub is in Atlanta.

"If the president is going to play politics with this deal, there are thousands and thousands of supporters in key states," noted Tom Doak, the manager of corporate communications for American, who is in charge of getting the airline's lobbying effort off the ground.

Indeed, groping for their own dollars-and-cents pitch, Robert Crandall, the chairman of American Airlines, in a news conference on Thursday in Washington with the other two major carriers, plus Federal Express, declared that "jobs, jobs, jobs" were at stake in the end if the deal were approved.

Out of concern that the administration may approve the deal, American, United and Delta have resorted to urging that approval at least be linked to opening up the bilateral treaty between the United States and Britain to give American carriers more rights there.

But the public has perceived the three major carriers as largely pursuing narrow corporate interests. Ronald W. Allen, chairman of Delta, was stung recently when The Atlanta Constitution, in his headquarters' backyard, wrote an editorial favoring the deal, reasoning that it would save jobs.

"That surprised me," Mr. Allen said. He has since met with editors of the newspaper to make his company's case.

"There's a lot at stake here," said Jon F. Ash, an aviation consultant in Washington for Global Aviation Associates, an airline consulting firm. "The major carriers, Delta, American and United, have the view that if this opportunity is passed to get some liberalization of the British bilateral, then it will be closed for the foreseeable future."

Mr. Crandall made this case to Mr. Card last week in Washington in an unusual encounter without staff present. Mr. Crandall would not comment on the meeting except to say it was "very productive."

■ Union Backs USAir Strike

Union mechanics for USAir rejected a new contract offer and voted to strike, Reuters reported from Washington.

The International Association of Machinists said the strike would begin at 7.00 A.M. on Monday.

But senior representatives of the union and USAir management scheduled meetings in Washington on Sunday in an effort to avert a crippling strike, which would be a first for USAir.

The union said 89 percent of the 8,300 mechanics and service workers it represented had rejected a contract that called for cuts in pay and benefits, and 88 percent backed a strike.

USAir, struggling to strengthen its financial position, was seeking pay concessions from machinists similar to those it won from pilots. In return, it offered profit sharing and stock options.

All Eyes Turn to Fed: Rate Cut Soon?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A credit market selloff, which began when jobless figures for September were not so awful as expected, was reversed once bond buyers took a deep breath and scented some prospects that the Federal Reserve might still ease credit.

The benchmark 30-year bond closed down 2/32 point on Friday at 99 2/32, but it had been down as much as 3/4 point during the day. The long bond was up 7/32 for the week as a whole. The issue's yield slipped to 7.33 percent from 7.35 percent the previous Friday.

The Fed showed no signs of easing Friday, but many traders expect some action after the central bank's policymakers meet on Tuesday. The decline of 57,000 in payroll jobs in September that was

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

reported Friday, while only half as deep as economists had predicted, was nothing to celebrate.

On a broader plane, economists feared that the U.S. economy may be on the verge of falling back into recession after more than a year of half-hearted recovery that has failed to generate either jobs or hope.

They said that a string of gloomy reports last week, from a drop in factory orders to a decline in consumer confidence, has heightened the chances of a new economic downturn later this year and into 1993.

That is bad news for the winner of the presidential election next month and is sure to heighten pressure for government action to bring the economy back to life.

"If Bill Clinton gets elected, you can expect a big stimulus; if it's George Bush, it will be less so but still a stimulus," said David Jones of Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., a brokerage.

The economy has been lurching forward but the upturn has been so anemic that there was always a risk it could be snuffed out. Some economists are afraid that this might be happening now, as slowing growth overseas and corporate caution ahead of the election causes the U.S. recovery to falter.

Although Mr. Bush seized on the news on Friday of a tiny drop in the U.S. unemployment rate as a sign the economy was improving, economists said other statistics suggested the opposite may be happening.

A monthly survey by the National Association of Purchasing Management showed that the manufacturing industry, one of the few bright spots for the economy in recent months, fell into recession in September.

That came on the heels of a nearly 2 percent drop in factory orders in August and a decline in order backlogs to their lowest level in three and a half years.

"We think the probability of renewed recession is higher as a result of these numbers," said Pierre Ellis, senior economist with the Boston Co. economic advisers. "It's not inevitable, but the chances are better than one in three."

Among other bond prices, the 10-year Treasury note ended the week at 99 29/32 for a yield of 6.24 percent, compared with 99 24/32 and a yield of 6.25 percent the previous week. The 7-year note inched up to 103 8/32 to yield 5.78 percent. It had posted a price of 102 16/32 for a yield of 5.92 percent the week before.

The 3-year note ended at 101 10/32 to yield 4.11 percent, compared with 100 1/32 the week before.

The 6-month Treasury bills were discounted at a rate of 2.78 percent to yield 2.85 percent compared with a rate of 2.84 percent the week before. Three-month bills closed the week at a rate of 2.63 percent to yield 2.67 percent, compared with 2.68 percent last week.

(NYT, Reuters, Bloomberg, UPI)

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Sept.30	Sept.23
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	6.83	6.93
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	6.03	6.11
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	4.55	4.68
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	11.34	10.88
French francs, less than 5 yrs	10.33	9.94
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	15.33	15.66
Danish krone, less than 5 yrs	11.49	10.92
ECU, 8 yrs & over	9.73	9.45
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	10.09	9.98
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	7.73	7.30
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	8.06	8.04
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	7.21	6.87
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	5.02	5.32
Yen, less than 5 yrs	4.40	4.60

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales Oct. 1

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nos	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nos
Straights	283.60	709.80	3,408.40	1,337.50
Convert.	8.30	—	82.20	2.00
FRNs	482.50	318.10	2,387.60	225.30
ECP	25,689.80	2,011.30	11,590.30	4,421.30
Total	26,464.00	3,039.20	17,468.70	5,996.10

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nos	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nos
Straights	12,575.80	28,964.10	26,411.80	32,480.70
Convert.	257.50	511.10	733.50	1,534.30
FRNs	3,155.70	2,420.40	11,034.40	4,779.70
ECP	5,629.20	6,098.80	4,948.80	5,282.60
Total	21,617.40	37,994.40	43,128.70	43,997.30

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates Oct. 2

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	3 1/16	3 3/16	3 3/16
Deutsche mark	9⅛	9	8 13/16
Pound sterling	9 3/16	9	8 11/16
French franc	13⅝	12¾	11½
ECU	12¾	12 3/16	11⅛
Yen	4 3/16	3 13/16	3 13/16

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

A Ho-Hum Time for Stock Mutual Funds

By Kenneth N. Gilpin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Reflecting the performance of broad market averages, stock mutual funds registered unexciting gains during the third quarter.

Values of the average stock fund rose by 2.77 percent during the last three months, Lipper Analytical Services reported Friday. The gain outpaced the 0.63 percent decline in the Dow Jones industrial average and the 2.27 percent rise in the Russell 2000 index but narrowly trailed the 3.15 percent gain in the Standard & Poor's 500 index.

"It was a good quarter," said A. Michael Lipper, president of Lipper Analytical. "But you had to be in the right stocks, like utilities and natural resources."

The last three months were not at all kind to investors in international stock funds. Currency crises hammered European equity markets, while continued poor economic performance in much of the rest of the world dragged down share prices from Asia to Canada.

All five of the worst-performing sectors tracked by Lipper Analytical were overseas funds. Latin American funds fared the worst, dropping by 11.14 percent after a 12.41 percent decline in the second quarter.

The two worst individual performers were Equi-Wright's Italian and Spanish funds, which fell 26.70 and 24.65 percent, respectively.

"If you stayed home, you made money," said John Rekenthaler, editor of Morningstar Mutual Funds, an investment publication.

Natural disasters helped to raise the performance of energy-related funds. "Hurricane Andrew definitely helped in terms of focusing attention on natural gas prices," said Dan Rice, portfolio manager of the MetLife-State Street Energy fund, whose values rose by 13.80 percent in the summer quarter, the best among all funds. Three-quarters of the fund's portfolio is invested in natural gas stocks, Mr. Rice said.

Among sectors, according to Lipper, utility funds recorded the best gains, rising by nearly 5 percent. And small-company growth funds rebounded over the summer after a dismal performance in the second quarter. These funds rose by 3.23 percent after falling by 8.37 percent in the April-June period.

Science and technology funds, which were also pounded in the second quarter, rose by 3.67 percent over the last three months, recovering some of their declines. And the decline in interest rates and a slow but steady firming in building conditions helped to raise values of real estate funds by 3.32 percent.

Money continued to flow into stock mutual funds during the third quarter, but not at the accelerated rate seen during the first half of the year.

"Inflows over the last twelve weeks have been relatively flat, at about $1.3 billion a week, including reinvested dividends," said Robert Adler, president of AMG Data Services in Arcata, California, a firm that collects data on about 4,000 mutual funds.

Among fund sectors, Mr. Adler said that money had been flowing out of funds specializing in health care stocks since the start of September. By contrast, he said that utility funds have shown a steady increase in inflows since July.

Reflecting the decline in interest rates that has accelerated since the start of the year, only two groups of general equity funds tracked by Lipper Analytical have recorded gains for the first nine months.

Returns in growth and income funds have risen by 4.97 percent since the start of the year. And during the same period, Lipper's equity income fund index has risen by 4.54 percent.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Oct. 5 - 10

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events.

Asia

• **Oct. 5** **Taipei** Consumer price index for September. Forecast: Steeply higher as a result of crop damage from typhoons. The index rose 2.7 percent in August from a year earlier.

• **Oct. 6** **Bangkok** Association of Stock Exchange Members meeting at which members are likely to approve a charter calling for establishment of an over-the-counter exchange by early 1993.
Nampo, North Korea Delegation of South Korean government and business officials arrives to discuss investment in North Korea.
Manila U.S. business delegation arrives to explore investment opportunities, including those at the former U.S. Subic Bay Naval Base.
Hong Kong Gordon Wu, managing director of Hopewell Holdings, to discuss predictions that Hopewell's Southern China superhighway projects will be delayed.

• **Oct. 7** **Hong Kong** Trading in shares of Shun Cheong Holdings, an engineering company, begins on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. Initial public offering of shares in September flopped, with only 11.47 percent subscribed. Outlook: Share price will fall.
Taipei Taipei International Electronics Show, Taiwan's largest trade show, opens. It ends Oct. 13.
Wellington Prime Minister Jim Bolger addresses Australia-New Zealand Business Council on his trade mission to Canada and Mexico, which ended Oct. 3.

• **Oct. 8** **Canberra** Australian job statistics for September. Forecast: Unemployment steady at about 10.9 percent.

• **Oct. 9** **Hong Kong** Governor Chris Patten speaks to Hong Kong business groups.

• **Oct. 10** **Beijing, Washington** Deadline for agreement in the dispute over opening of Chinese markets to U.S. exporters. Washington has threatened to impose punitive tariffs on imports from China if it does not make concessions by this date.

Europe

• **Oct. 5** **Paris** Renault introduces its new minicar, the Twingo. Its chairman, Louis Schweitzer, is likely to give an outlook for rest of 1992.
Frankfurt Germany's August manufacturing orders expected Oct. 5 or 6. Forecast: A 0.5 percent decline from July, the same as July's drop from June.
London First-half earnings by Eurotunnel PLC, which is building the undersea rail link between France and Britain.
Copenhagen Denmark's August current account, the broadest measure of goods and services in and out of the country. Forecast: A surplus of 1 billion to 2 billion kroner, after a July surplus of 1.2 billion kroner.

• **Oct. 6** **Paris** French second-quarter gross domestic product. Data will confirm provisional figures showing 0.1 percent growth from the first quarter and 2.2 percent year-to-year growth.
Frankfurt September unemployment data for Germany. Forecast: A rise in the west of about 20,000, after a 17,000 increase in August; in the east, a decline of 19,000.

• **Oct. 7** **Frankfurt** Germany's August trade and current-account figures to be released sometime between Oct. 7 and Oct. 12. Forecast: In the trade balance, a surplus of about 1 billion Deutsche marks, down from 1.3 billion DM in July; in the current account, a surplus of 5 billion marks, down from 7.7 billion in July.
Paris First-half earnings of the French bank Société Générale.

• **Oct. 8** **Frankfurt** First reading of the Maastricht treaty on European economic and political union in the lower house of the Bundestag.
Paris Banque Nationale de Paris first-half earnings. Outlook: Figures likely to reflect general difficulties in French banking sector.

• **Oct. 9** **London** Britain's September retail price index. Forecast: monthly rise of 0.3 percent, decreasing annual inflation to 3.5 percent from 3.6 percent in August.

Americas

• **Oct. 5** **Washington** Supreme Court convenes a new session in which business cases include awards for age discrimination lawsuits, tax deductions for home offices and state authority to force contractors to use union labor.
New York Property Claim Services announces this week a revised estimate of total damage to insured Florida property from the hurricane designated Andrew.
Detroit Automakers report sales of U.S.-made cars and light trucks in late September. Outlook: Sales rose to annual rate of 6.2 million to 6.3 million from 6.1 million in mid-September.
Dallas Bankruptcy court hearings on Zale Corp.'s disclosure statement, which outlines the financial details of its reorganization plan.
Boston Creditors for Commonwealth Mortgage Co., the largest privately held lender in New England, asks U.S. Bankruptcy Court to appoint Boston-based Congress Realty as its consultant and accountant. Outlook: The company will be liquidated by the end of the month.

• **Oct. 6** **Washington** Federal Open Market Committee, the Federal Reserve's policymaking arm, decides whether to lower interest rates to bolster economic growth. Rate cut appears likely after September's weak employment report.
Wilmington, Delaware Bankruptcy court hearing on Continental Airlines's request for a 45-day extension of the period in which it alone has the right to file a reorganization plan. Continental has won similar extensions before.
Twinsburg, Ohio Revco D.S. is expected to file its first quarterly report with the Securities and Exchange Commission since emerging from bankruptcy. The drug retailer's first-quarter losses are expected to have narrowed.

• **Oct. 7** **Washington** Commerce Department reports August wholesale trade. In July, wholesale inventories declined 0.3 percent; sales rose 1 percent.

Oct. 8 **Washington** Labor Department reports initial weekly state unemployment claims. Forecast: A decrease of 4,000, to 425,000, in week ended Sept. 26.
Los Angeles Superior Court hearing on the liquidation value of Executive Life insurance as the company undergoes transition to Aurora National Assurance.
Wilmington, Delaware Trans World Airlines asks bankruptcy judge for 60 more days to file reorganization plan. It has already won two extensions.

• **Oct. 9** **Washington** Federal Reserve releases minutes of the Aug. 18 meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee.

Source: Bloomberg Business News

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	Oct. 2	Sept.25	Ch'ge
DJ Indus.	3,200.61	3,250.32	—1.53 %
DJ Util.	217.70	219.08	—0.60 %
DJ Trans.	1,246.75	1,273.34	—2.09 %
S & P 100	376.70	382.05	—1.40 %
S & P 500	410.47	414.35	—0.94 %
S & P Ind	482.10	487.23	—1.05 %
NYSE Cp	225.81	227.73	—0.84 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,549.70	2,601.00	—1.97 %
FT 30	1,852.50	1,914.00	—3.21 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	17,324.	18,395.	—5.82 %
Germany			
DAX	1,478.04	1,513.36	—2.33 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	5,595.44	5,686.16	—1.60 %
World			
MSCIP	499.00	505.90	—1.36 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	Oct. 2	Sept. 25
Discount rate	3.00	3.00
Prime rate	6.00	6.00
Federal funds rate	3.00	3⅛
Japan		
Discount	3¼	3¼
Call money	4 1/16	4 1/16
3-month interbank	3¾	4.00
Germany		
Lombard	9½	9½
Call money	9.05	9.00
3-month interbank	9.05	9.00
Britain		
Bank base rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	9½	9⅝
3-month interbank	9⅛	9¼

Gold	Oct. 2	Sept. 25	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	348.00	349.70	—0.49 %

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Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of USIF, Real Estate ("USIF") will be held at the Le Meridien Royal Bahamian Hotel, West Bay Street on the Islands of New Providence in the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, on Friday, the 4th day of December, 1992 at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon for the following purposes:

1. to consider and, if thought fit, to approve the appointment of Messrs. Coopers & Lybrand of Nassau, N.P., Bahamas, as the auditors of USIF for the current fiscal period; and
2. any other business which may be properly come before the meeting.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1992. COUTTS & Co. (Bahamas) Limited Custodian Trustee.

Note: A Shareholder entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his place, and stead and such proxy need not be a Shareholder of USIF.

A form of Proxy has been forwarded by Coutts & Co. (Bahamas) Limited to each Registered Shareholder. This form of proxy is solicited by the Custodian Trustee and to be valid it must be signed and deposited at the office of Coutts & Co. (Bahamas) Limited, P.O. Box N-7785, Nassau, Bahamas, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting.

Registered Shareholders will also receive an envelope which should be used to mailed the completed proxy to Coutts & Co. (Bahamas) Limited.

Holders of International Depositary Receipts (IDRs) issued by Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York who wish to have the underlying USIF shares voted at the meeting, must first complete the Voting Instructions Form which is available from the paying agents of USIF.
and then
either deposit their voting instructions together with their IDR's with one of the paying agents of USIF Real Estate not later than November 30th, 1992;

or have the bank with which the IDRs are deposited block the IDR's for the duration of the meeting, complete the Confirmation of Deposit form on the back of the Voting Instructions Form and deposit the two forms with one of the paying agents of USIF Real Estate not later than November 30th, 1992.
Paying agent of USIF are;

1. The following offices of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York:
Brussels, Avenue des Arts 35, 1040 BRUSSELLS.
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London, Victoria Embankment 60, LONDON EC4Y OJP.
Paris, Place Vendôme 14, 75001 PARIS.
Zurich, Stockerstrasse 38, 8022 ZURICH.

and

2. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.
3. Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., boulevard Royal 2, LUXEMBOURG.
4. Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat, Place de Metz 1, LUXEMBOURG.
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BUSINESS BRIEFS

SNCF Said to Seek Role in British Rail

LONDON (Reuters) — Parts of the British Rail network could be run by SNCF, the French state railway company, under proposals raised in secret talks with the British government, a newspaper said Sunday.

The Independent on Sunday said senior executives of the state-owned British Rail believe Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français, or SNCF, will make a formal proposal to run services on a prestige route. The recently modernized east coast main line from London to Edinburgh is the most likely candidate, the paper said.

India Sweetens Energy-Deal Terms

NEW DELHI (AFP) — India has sweetened its terms for foreign oil companies, offering tax cuts and other incentives to bidders on a new tender for exploration and development of 43 oil and gas fields.

The Press Trust of India said Sunday that companies singly or in consortiums could bid for 12 medium-sized and 31 small fields for which tenders will close on Dec. 31 this year.

Russia Balks on Diamond Proposal

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Russia's acting Prime Minister, Yegor Gaidar, has refused give local leaders in the Yakutia region joint control with Moscow over the eastern region's diamond wealth, the Interfx news agency reported Sunday.

The agency quoted Mr. Gaidar as saying that a local decree on the establishment of a jointly owned company to sort and classify locally-produced diamonds was "an attempt to bypass parliament and create on Russian territory a supermonopoly far larger than De Beers."

For the Record

Finnair has reached an agreement with unions on cutting about 500 of 10,000 jobs as part of a plan to increase the state-owned airline's profitability by 300 million markkaa ($66 million) annually. *(Reuters)*

Crisis in EMS Is Bad News For China Debt

Reuters

BEIJING — The European monetary crisis and turmoil on international currency markets is hitting China hard at a time when its debt repayment is reaching a peak, the China Daily reported Sunday.

The falling value of the U.S. dollar is hurting export earnings from its major market. At the same time, the rising Deutsche mark and yen are making debt repayment more expensive since Japan and Germany are China's biggest creditors.

"What is especially unsettling is that the crisis. . .is expected to be with us for some time," the newspaper quoted Zhang Debao, a senior Bank of China official, as saying.

China's overseas debt stood at $50.56 billion at the end of 1991. The peak repayment period is this year.

The China Daily quoted sources as saying China will take on $50 billion of new long- and medium-term foreign debt during 1991-95.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Share prices lost ground and the CBS all-share index dropped 2.4 points during the week to close at 195.9 points on Friday.

Volume fell to 13.2 billion guilders, with 2.5 billion in equities, from 19.2 billion guilders the previous week, when 3 billion was in equities.

Operators were disappointed on Friday when the Bundesbank left interest rates unchanged.

Kempen & Co. brokerage expects share prices to fall further this week in the absence of any incentives.

Frankfurt

Monetary and economic worries sent Frankfurt stocks substantially lower. The DAX index hit a low for the year on Wednesday and closed Friday at 1,478.04 points, a loss of 35.32 points for the week.

WestLB Bank analysts said the downtrend could continue "for some time yet" because of the turbulence in European currency markets.

Volume totaled 22.1 billion Deutsche marks, compared with 20.34 billion the week before.

Auto stocks declined on poor prospects for the sector. VW closed at 280 DM, down from 293.30 DM the previous Friday, Mercedes shed 13 DM to 422 DM and BMW dropped 13 DM to 475 DM.

Hong Kong

Share prices fell in jittery trading. The Hang Seng Index lost 90.72 points or 1.6 percent on the week to close at 5,595.44 points on Friday.

Average daily volume remained sluggish at 1.8 billion Hong Kong dollars, unchanged from the week before.

Investors remained wary over uncertainty surrounding the Chinese-U.S. trade talks, Governor Chris Patten's maiden policy address on Wednesday, the Chinese Communist Party's congress in Beijing starting Oct. 12, and the financing of Hong Kong's new airport.

London

Economic uncertainty and unchanged interest rates depressed share prices as they slipped off the highs that followed the pound's exit from the European exchange rate mechanism.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares closed Friday at 2,549.7 points, down 2 percent for the week. The FT-30 index shed 61.5 points or 3.2 percent to close at 1,852.5 points.

Volume fell to a daily average of about 600 million shares from 1 billion shares immediately after the pound's fall.

Uncertainty over the future of Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont unnerved the market, which has yet to be convinced that the government has a plan for managing the economy. The Bundesbank decision to maintain German interest rates unchanged damaged the pound further, leading to a sharp fall in share prices.

Imperial Chemical Industries fell 101 pence, or 8.3 percent, to 1,107 after Hoare Govett revised downward its forecast for annual profit.

Grand Metropolitan fell 65 pence, or 14.4 percent, to 384 after a broker's downgrading.

Milan

Share prices posted moderate gains as investors welcomed stiff austerity measures unveiled by the Italian government.

The MIB index gained 12 points or 1.69 percent during the week to close at 721 points on Friday.

Volume fell to an average 46 million shares a day from 55 million the previous week.

Analysts said investors remained cautious because of the pressure on the lira and disappointing results from major Italian companies.

Paris

Share prices fell sharply on a morose Paris Bourse. The CAC-40 index lost 160.21 points, or 8.6 percent, during the week to close at 1,683.34 points on Friday.

Since Sept. 20, the date of the French referendum that narrowly approved the Treaty on European Union, the index has lost 200 points.

Analysts said the market was depressed by repeated attacks on the French franc by speculators and dim prospects for a cut in domestic interest rates.

French company results for the first six months of the year have also been disappointing, with many sharply downgrading their profit forecasts, and the French draft budget for 1993 failed to add any enthusiasm to the market.

Singapore

Share prices posted marginal gains on the Singapore stock market, with the Straits Times industrial index gaining 4.87 points during the week to end at 1,344.62.

Volume for the week was 4.5 percent lower at 180.08 million shares worth 414.60 million Singapore dollars.

Public Bank was the most active stock, with a volume for the week of 9.9 million shares.

Tokyo

The rapidly appreciating yen and small-lot selling pushed share prices lower, with the Nikkei Stock Average of 225 selected blue chips sliding below the 18,000-yen level.

The Nikkei ended the week at 17,324.07 yen, down 1,070.69 yen or 5.8 percent on the week.

Daily volume averaged 259.6 million shares worth 217.5 billion yen, down from the previous week's average of 314.15 million shares worth 248.6 billion yen.

Zurich

Share prices fell as investors waited in vain for the Bundesbank to lower interest rates. The Swiss Performance Index lost 24.65 points or 2.12 percent during the week to close at 1,138.64 points on Friday.

In the financial sector, Union Bank of Switzerland lost four francs to 778 and Swiss Bank Corp. was down eight at 276.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Oct. 2.

(Continued on next page)

هكذا من الأصل

MONDAY SPORTS SOCCER

UEFA Bans Salonica; Leeds Irked

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The Greek soccer club PAOK Salonica was banned Sunday from UEFA-organized inter-club competition for two seasons and Paris St. Germain was advanced to the UEFA Cup's second round by the governing organization of European soccer.

In London, Leeds United, despite having won a reprieve in the Club Champions' Cup tournament, said it planned to appeal UEFA's ruling that its first-round, second-leg match against VfB Stuttgart be replayed on neutral ground.

The Paris team, which led by the score of 2-0 when its match in Salonica was suspended Thursday because of unruly Greek fans, was awarded a 3-0 forfeit victory. St. Germain will meet Napoli of Italy in the UEFA Cup's second-round matches on Oct. 21 and Nov. 4.

UEFA ordered the English and German champions to play again after Stuttgart broke the rule limiting foreign players to three per match. Stuttgart had four on the field near the end of its 4-1 defeat at Leeds last Wednesday.

With the aggregate score 4-4, the Germans would have gone through on the away-goal tiebreaker.

UEFA deliberated for more than four hours before reaching a decision and also fined Stuttgart $7,800 for questioning Leeds' inclusion of Welsh forward Gary Speed.

Speed, on the field with Scots Gordon Strachan and Gary McAllister and Eric Cantona of France, was eligible under the new "assimilated" players rule, having spent at least five years at the club, including several as an under-age player.

But Leeds' chairman, Les Silver, said that "I feel we've been badly done by. If the game has to be played again why shouldn't it be played at Leeds? That's what we want."

• Diego Maradona made his debut Sunday in the Spanish League and assisted on Seville's goal in a 2-1 defeat against Athlétic de Bilbao, but left the pitch midway through the second half limping and appearing tired.

He said his left ankle was inflamed and sore but the injury did not seem serious and he said that he hoped to be able to play his first home game against Real Zaragoza next Wednesday.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

Tickets on Sale Early Next Year

International Herald Tribune

Though ticket plans have not been finalized, World Cup USA 1994 expects to begin selling tickets early next year, according to its chairman, Alan I. Rothenberg.

The first sale, beginning in February for 90 days, will be offered by mail to almost 2 million "hardcore" American soccer fans known by the U.S. Soccer Federation.

The general sale is tentatively planned to begin in June 1993. Fans interested in purchasing groups of tickets may choose from two packages: 1) a "venue package," in which they buy tickets for all matches in one city, or 2) a "team series," allowing them to buy tickets for all the games involving their favorite teams. These packages do not include the semifinals or final.

If a team fails to qualify for final 24-team tournament in the United States, those "team series" tickets will be refunded.

Specific matches will become available after December's final draw.

Of the record 3.5 million tickets available, at least 1 million will cost less than $30 each, according to Rothenberg.

Fans will receive verification of their purchase, but actual tickets will not be distributed until 30 to 60 days prior to the World Cup, which begins June 17, 1994.

The majority of the weekday matches will be played in the afternoons in the United States, so they can be telecast them to Europe in prime time. ABC, the U.S. television network, will choose 11 games to be broadcast live on weekend afternoons and the July 4 holiday. —IAN THOMSEN

World Cup in America: Glittering Pipe Dream?

(Continued from page 1)

not have a problem finding volunteers. The problem might be having too many."

The stadiums, hotels, airports and manpower are available. The unique demands of the World Cup, however, require America to be expert in the one sport about which it knows very, very little.

"We have to train people in each city the simple thing of putting on a world championship soccer match," says Alan I. Rothenberg, the chairman, president and chief executive officer of World Cup USA 1994. "In Italy or England or Sweden, they just go to the general manager of the local league or club and say, 'This is when we're having the tournament, now take care of it.' In our case, we have to go to nine cities and train people in nine cities."

Underpinning this long and frenzied stretch of planning is that global confidence in American ingenuity, its ability to put on a big show, especially when there is a buck to be made. Indeed, U.S. corporations have purchased 12 of the 16 highest-level sponsorships at a minimum of $7 million each, with two more still for sale, and most are further supporting organizers with their expertise. For example, it is contingent upon sponsors such as American Airlines, ITT Sheraton and Sprint to make certain that the logistics of travel and communication are managed in a first-class manner, or else they will bear the brunt of negative publicity.

The whole show is colored by money. The global soccer organization, FIFA, awarded the World Cup to the United States in 1987 with the goal of establishing the world's most popular sport in the world's richest country.

But in no way was the United States prepared for the job. The U.S. Soccer Federation is, in American sports terms, a minor-league operation, its main job that of overseeing the youth soccer movement flourishing in American suburbs, as well as the foundering U.S. National Team, which has not won a World Cup match since 1950.

Ten days before the election, FIFA convinced Mr. Rothenberg, a Los Angeles trial lawyer, to run for president of the soccer federation in 1990. Mr. Rothenberg had overseen the successful 1984 Olympic soccer tournament in the United States, and he was seen as the best hope for pulling off a successful World Cup.

As president of the federation, and head of the U.S. World Cup organizing committee, Mr. Rothenberg stands before the world as the commissioner of American soccer. Yet, neither of the soccer positions pays him a salary. He has maintained his "day job," as senior partner and chief litigator in the Los Angeles firm of Latham & Watkins, working more than 120 hours some weeks in order to fulfill his myriad responsibilities.

There are dozens of full-time U.S. sports commissioners overseeing major professional football and basketball leagues, collegiate athletic associations and minor sports leagues. Mr. Rothenberg is regarded as the equal of any of them — and yet there are weeks that he spends inside a courtroom, arguing someone else's case, when the soccer boss is not available.

FIFA acknowledges that it won't be satisfied unless the 15th World Cup is exciting enough to inspire American support of a major professional outdoor soccer league in 1995. This even though the style of international soccer has never been more dull: an all-time low 2.21 goals per game were scored in the last World Cup, a trend of defensive play that continued well into the European Championship last summer in Sweden. Several indoor and outdoor leagues have failed in the United States, and the current American Professional Soccer League has dwindled to five teams, its championship game having lured 4,500 fans to a high school field last month in Denver.

Before a new league can take shape — and its business plan is yet another matter still under development — many further deadline projects must be completed. There are too many to name: the 11th-hour development of the U.S. national team, whose success would create instant American fan interest; the creation of a national security arm capable of preventing one televised outbreak of soccer hooliganism from dwarfing, in Rodney King fashion, the tournament's blessings; educating political leaders at every level of government about the importance and vast requirements of the World Cup.

The World Cup TV audience in the United States is expected to surpass 100 million in 1994, with all 52 matches being shown live in the country for the first time — without commercial interruption, it should be added. However, the 1990 World Cup was viewed, on average, by less than two-tenths of 1 percent of the U.S. population. Almost everyone in the country understands the Olympic movement, but very few Americans grasp the significance of the world's largest single-sport tournament, as the story of James P. Graham, co-chairman of the Dallas organizing committee, will attest.

In 1987, Mr. Graham, a new member of the municipal park board, received a letter that had been circulating around the city offices. It had been mailed to the previous mayor, who hadn't known what to do with it. It was a letter inviting Dallas to bid to be a host of the 1994 World Cup.

"The offer was getting ready to expire, because nobody knew what the World Cup was," says Mr. Graham, a former managing general partner of the foundering Dallas Sidekicks in the now-defunct Major Indoor Soccer League. "Finally someone had it sent to me, because they figured I knew something about soccer. The paper floated over to me with a two-week deadline."

He persuaded the mayor to finance the initial bid. The next steps were to see the proposal through various city, county and state agencies, any of which could have killed it.

"Thus far these World Cup proposals have passed through two mayors, three city councils and three park boards," says Mr. Graham, who now owns a Dallas oil company. "I went into my first city council meeting with a soccer ball in a bag. I took it out and said, 'This is a football to everybody else in the world. You notice that it is round. It is round because it is the shape of the world, because it is the world sport.'"

Eventually Dallas secured rights to six World Cup games and to serve as host to the International Broadcasting Center — not out of love for soccer, but for the anticipated $105 million anticipated for the Dallas economy. Some 3,000 media personnel will cover the matches and beam pictures around the world from the IBC, using Dallas as their backdrop, local organizers hope.

The Cotton Bowl is a 72,000-seat shrine to Texas college football. Its capacity was more than doubled during a four-year period in the 1940s in order to handle the popularity of Doak Walker, the Heisman Trophy winning halfback at Southern Methodist University. Now, the stadium floor has already been expanded, and next year its carpet is going to be ripped out and replaced by a grass field that meets FIFA's specifications. In all, the stadium will undergo $16 million in renovations.

Main Street, which bridges the 2.3 miles (3.7 kilometers) between the Cotton Bowl and the downtown, will be temporarily renamed Avenue of the Games. Surrounding the stadium is the 277-acre (112-hectare) Fair Park, built for the 1936 Texas Centennial celebration, and host to 3.2 million visitors annually for the four-week state fair. By June 1994 it will be converted into a soccer park, replete with daily concerts, a tree-shaded lagoon and esplanade, food stands representing all nine World Cup cities and eight museums adapted to the grandest spectacle of the world's most popular sport.

The first match is just 620 days away.

First of a three-part series

FIFA Is Moving Quickly to Purge the 'Cheats' and Improve the Referees Before 1994

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

ZURICH — The great purge is on. Between now and the 1994 World Cup, the most draconian refereeing strictures that soccer has known are being enforced against players who disfigure the game by brutal fouls or by wasting time.

"It's up to FIFA to control football, not to stand back and let the cheats run this game," said Sepp Blatter, the general secretary, chief executive and possible future president of the sport's world governing body.

Rob Hughes

"We have very little direct influence on the way the game is played or coached. But FIFA does control arbiters, and we must make sure they insist it is still a game."

Two new FIFA rules make it mandatory that referees send off players who haul down an opponent in sight of the goal — the so-called professional foul — and to award a free kick if a goalkeeper handles a backpass from his defenders.

Referees have also been told they *must* show the yellow card for delaying tactics like standing in front of the ball at a free kick, kicking the ball away, encroaching from the defensive wall, or if a goalkeeper holds onto the ball to use up time.

For some players, these are the habits of a lifetime.

A self-professed English "hard man," Vinnie Jones, faces punishment for a video that glorifies the malicious use of elbows, studded shoes raking a shin or heel, or nipping the hairs under an opponent's armpit while pretending to lift him.

Jones may, to quote his Wimbledon employer, possess the IQ of a mosquito. But he represents, in effect, a hired intimidator who came from stacking bricks on building sites to the cream of what England calls its Premier League.

England, which still has power in the international rule-making process, is not the only country employing such anti-players. Michel Platini, a formerly artistic player, told FIFA's "Football 2,000" committee:

"In the past a team made sure it built up its own game before destroying that of the opponents. Nowadays, the primary objective is to destroy and, only afterward, if at all, to build up."

Platini's reign as team management ended this summer after France mixed the methods of street brawling and tactical cowardice at the European Championship.

So much for good intentions. Who will save the game?

"We referees have been partly responsible for the decadence and deterioration," admitted Paolo Casarin of Italy, who officiated at 60 internationals before retiring.

Casarin is now the architect of FIFA's crackdown, the man Blatter consults on refereeing matters. Appalled as many of were by the cynicism of the 1990 World Cup, Casarin spent two years analyzing the tricks and abuses by which players conspire to dupe referees and to frustrate the opposition and public.

He concluded that the cheats had managed to squeeze the playing area by half and cut the actual playing time to 56 minutes in every 90. The ball was in the goalkeepers' hands as much as 20 percent of that time.

Furthermore, he discovered that the older the referee the more the players got away with. Referees, he found, run as many as 12 kilometers (seven miles) during a match, and with the soccer of millionaires faster and more combative than ever, Casarin thinks it is ridiculous that aging amateurs be in charge of vital matches.

UNDER CASARIN, Italy is well on the way to building professional refereeing ranks of younger, leaner, fitter men. FIFA is following. On Oct. 14 a Mexican referee will officiate at England's World Cup qualifier against Norway, and by 1994, only the best and fittest referees will get to the World Cup finals.

Therein lies the haste. FIFA accepts that its game is judged from World Cup to World Cup, and in less than one four-year cycle is trying to reverse the decline toward anarchy that began under complacent British rule and became rampant under the FIFA presidency of João Havelange, the Brazilian preoccupied with expanding the soccer's African and Asian bases and with profits from the golden triangle of sport, TV, and sponsors.

Havelange is an ailing septuagenarian who has become increasingly remote from FIFA House in Zurich. But he hears, as many do, Americans from Alan Rothenberg, chairman of World Cup USA '94 down, warning that a repeat of the last World Cup, where Argentina almost fouled its way to the title and stadiums needed policing as if in a state of semi-war, would scupper hopes of the United States joining the world's professional game.

But FIFA's in-house views were divided on law and order in 1990, when Havelange acclaimed everything perfect while Blatter castigated referees by name. Blatter has hardened his view that the officials were too old and too permissive, and says FIFA has received hundreds of letters demanding action.

So players now wailing about authoritarian rule brought it on themselves. Having spent nine hours with Blatter and Casarin, I emerged with reservations about the costs, human and fiscal, but closer to believing that those in power are at last acting to stop the sport from destroying itself.

The challenge is to unify the interpretations of rules world wide, and to defeat the cheating that gnaws away like a cancer.

That unity might have arrived. For the present changes, and more being considered, spring from "Football 2,000," whose chairman, UEFA's president Lennart Johansson, observed: "It is now our duty to work conscientiously in order to put charm back into football."

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Oct. 2.

(Continued)

MONDAY

SPORTS HORSE RACING

Subotica Fends Off User Friendly in Arc

Reuters

PARIS — Subotica, one of the leading French hopes, fought off the challenge of the English-trained filly User Friendly to win the $1.5 million Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp on Sunday.

Ridden by Thierry Jarnet, the 4-year-old outbattled User Friendly, the mount of George Duffield, to win by a neck in a photo finish.

Outsider Vert Amande, ridden by Eric Legrix, came on late to finish third, just ahead of the main Irish hope, St. Jovite, ridden by Christy Roche.

Taking advantage of the soft ground, Subotica made rapid headway in the straight to win for trainer André Fabre and owner Olivier Lecerf.

Winner of the Prix Ganay in the spring, Subotica was an unlucky loser of the Coronation Cup at Epsom.

Still, there was no disgrace for User Friendly, ending her unbeaten streak after six races that brought four major successes. The latest was in the English St. Leger.

Duffield, riding in the Arc for the first time, was unable to buck the statistics. No horse, not even the great Nijinsky in 1970, has ever won the Leger and the Arc in the same season.

Among the disappointments was French Oaks and Prix Vermeille winner Jolypha, bidding to give jockey Pat Eddery a record fifth success in the Arc.

Turning into the straight in the 12-furlong (2.4-kilometer) event, Jolypha loomed dangerously on the outside as User Friendly and Subotica took up the running on the rails, only for her effort to fade over 300 meters (990 feet) from the line. The filly finished eighth among the 18.

Magic Night, second in the Arc last year behind Suave Dancer, finished 13th.

Epsom Derby winner Dr. Devious, who looked back to his best after beating St. Jovite last month in the Irish Champion Stakes, was another disappointment, coming in sixth, with Dear Doctor, winner of the Arlington Million, finishing 10th.

St. Jovite, on ground softer than he likes, ran a fine race, setting the pace early on with Sapience, an outsider, and battling on when overtaken in the straight.

Fabre said, "Subotica is a professional, just the right horse for the Arc." He added that Subotica would run in the Breeders' Cup Turf in Florida.

Subotica started at odds of just under 9-1 and was a popular success with the locals. It has been six years since an English-trained horse has captured the Arc.

Arazi Returns With a Victory

The Associated Press

PARIS — Arazi returned to the winner's circle Sunday with a four-length victory in the Prix du Rond Point and raised hopes for his possible entry in one of the Breeder's Cup races later this year.

Arazi was regarded as the superhorse of the season until three recent failures, including the Kentucky Derby in which he finished eighth. He also came in fifth in the St. James Palace Stakes and third in the Prix du Prince d'Orange. His last victory was in April.

Ridden by Steve Cauthen, Arazi romped to an easy victory, finishing the 1,600 meters in 1:44.0 on a sloppy track.

After the race, the trainer, François Boutin, indicated that he was thinking of putting Arazi in either the Breeder's Mile or Breeders' Classic. Anthony Stroud, the manager for co-owner Mohammed al Maktoum, said he was more in favor of the mile race.

There was some joy for the large Anglo-Saxon contingent that cheered Lester Piggott to a two-length success on Mr. Brooks in Europe's big sprint, the Prix de l'Abbaye.

Lane Builds Victory In German Masters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Barry Lane of England finally put together a victory in the German Masters in Stuttgart on Sunday — after 12 finishes earlier this season in the top 10.

His final round of four-under-par 68, for a 16-under total of 272, earned him his first championship since the 1988 Scottish Open.

Finishing two shots back were Rodger Davis of Australia, Bernhard Langer of Germany and Ian Woosnam of Wales.

Lane set up the victory by firing a 32 on the front nine. Birdies on the second and third — and an eagle three on the seventh — put him two strokes ahead halfway through the round.

The Englishman then had no difficulty coping over the tougher back nine, where he bounced back from a bogey on the 15th with a wedge shot to within an inch of the 16th flag. His bogey on the last hole proved no threat.

Langer, aiming for a third victory in four years in the event he jointly promotes, looked as though he might succeed when he had birdies on 15 and 16. But he drove into the rough on the 17th to drop a shot and could not eagle the 18th.

Davis maintained his remarkable record in Stuttgart with a closing 69.

Woosnam, joint leader with Constantino Rocca after the third round, could only manage a 72. Rocca had a 39 on the front nine to fall behind.

• Europe's women golfers scored a spectacular victory Sunday over the United States to win the Solheim Cup team event at Dalmahoy, Scotland, in one of the sport's biggest upsets. Europe won the concluding singles, 7-3, for an overall 11-6 winning margin.

Trish Johnson of Britain scored an early, two-and-one victory over Patty Sheehan, who last Sunday was celebrating the first-ever double of U.S. and British Open women's titles. Catrin Nilsmark of Sweden clinched the triumph with a three-and-two victory over 1991 U.S. Open champion Meg Mallon.

• In Miyoshicho, Japan, Mark O'Meara survived a charge by Tom Kite to win the Tokai Classic golf tournament by one shot Sunday. Kite, who started the final round three shots behind O'Meara, caught up with him by the 16th but bogeyed the 17th to finish at 278.

• Gary Hallberg won the Southern Open in Pine Mountain, Georgia, when Sunday's final round was rained out. On Saturday, Hallberg shot his second straight 3-under-par 69 for a 54-hole total of 10-under 206, one better than Jim Gallagher. Loren Roberts finished third at 209. *(AP, Reuters, AFP)*

SIDELINES

Curry Discloses He's Dying of AIDS

LONDON (AP) — John Curry, the former world and Olympic ice skating champion, is dying of AIDS and has returned to Britain to spend the rest of his life with his family, he said Sunday in a newspaper.

Curry, 43, said in The Mail on Sunday that he has known since December 1987 that he was HIV-positive and that AIDS developed in the summer of 1991. He said he believes it was possible he contracted the disease during a homosexual relationship several years ago.

Curry was quoted as saying he knew he was homosexual at age 15 and had never tried to hide it. After winning world and Olympic titles, the British skater went to the United States and worked professionally as a skater and choreographer.

Flyers' Eklund Out With Ankle Injury

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Pelle Eklund will miss four to six weeks because of a broken ankle, leaving the Philadelphia Flyers without part of their top line as the NHL season begins.

Eklund, 29, broke his right ankle in the second period of an exhibition game against the Boston Bruins on Thursday night in Atlanta. The team discovered the injury Friday.

Goaltender Tommy Soderstrom, 23, underwent a second operation Friday to correct a problem with his heartbeat and was listed in satisfactory condition. A hospital spokesman said that the 12-hour procedure appeared to have been a success and that Soderstrom might be able to leave the hospital Monday.

For the Record

The South African rugby team, making its first overseas appearance in 11 years, lost to a regional French team, 24-17, in Bordeaux on Saturday. Thierry Lacroix starred for the French with four penalty kicks, including three in the second half. The Springboks have two more tune-up matches before playing the first of two test matches against the French national team in Lyon on Oct. 17. *(AP)*

Maurizio Damilano, the former Olympic champion, set a world record of 2 hours, 1:44 minutes in the 30-kilometer (18.5-mile) walk in Cuneo, Italy, on Saturday. Damilano announced before the race that he intended to retire from the sport. *(AP)*

Nigel Benn of Britain won the WBC super-middleweight crown on Saturday when defending champion Mauro Galvano of Italy, cut below his left eye, could not answer the bell for the fourth round in Marino, Italy. *(AP)*

Denis Hulme, Prix Champ, Dies in Race

The Associated Press

BATHURST, Australia — Denis Hulme of New Zealand, the former Formula One world driving champion, died Sunday after apparently suffering a heart attack during the Toohey's 1,000-kilometer endurance race.

Officials said Hulme, 56, who won the 1967 Formula One championship in a Brabham Repco, appeared to have suffered the attack before crashing his BMW on lap 33 of Australia's premier endurance race for touring cars.

His BMW coasted gently off the circuit at the end of Conrod Straight, where emergency crews found Hulme unconscious. The race's chief medical officer, Bill Croker, said it appeared that Hulme died almost instantly.

Only seconds earlier, his pit crew said, Hulme had radioed that he was having difficulty with his vision, but it was not known whether that was caused by a torrential rain or his medical condition.

Hulme won the 1967 Formula One title by edging teammate Jack Brabham of Australia by five points. He won his championship without holding the pole position in any race of the season — the first man to do so. The feat has been equaled only by Austrian Niki Lauda, in 1984.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

(Through Saturday)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Toronto	95	66	.590	—
Milwaukee	92	69	.571	3
Baltimore	88	73	.547	7
Cleveland	76	85	.472	19
New York	76	85	.472	19
Detroit	75	86	.466	20
Boston	72	89	.447	23
West Division				
x-Oakland	95	66	.590	—
Minnesota	89	72	.553	6
Chicago	86	75	.534	9
Texas	76	85	.472	19
California	72	89	.447	23
Kansas City	72	89	.447	23
Seattle	63	98	.391	32

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Pittsburgh	95	66	.590	—
Montreal	87	74	.540	8
St. Louis	82	79	.509	13
Chicago	77	84	.478	18
New York	72	89	.447	23
Philadelphia	70	91	.435	25
West Division				
x-Atlanta	98	63	.609	—
Cincinnati	90	71	.559	8
San Diego	81	80	.503	17
Houston	79	81	.494	18½
San Francisco	71	90	.441	27
Los Angeles	63	97	.394	34½

x-clinched division title

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore 000 030 002—5 10 2
Cleveland 202 010 30x—8 11 0
Lefferts, Williamson (7), Mills (8) and Tackett; Mesa, Nichols (5) and Ortiz. W—Nichols, 4-3. L—Lefferts, 1-3. HRs—Baltimore, C.Ripken (13); Cleveland, Howard (2).

Minnesota 100 003 010—5 11 0
Kansas City 000 000 100—1 4 1
Smiley and Harper; Haney, Shifflett (7) and Macfarlane. W—Smiley, 16-9. L—Haney, 2-3. HRs—Minnesota, C.Davis 2 (12).

New York 120 021 000—6 11 0
Boston 000 001 110—3 9 2
Wickman, Monteleone (7), Farr (9) and Nokes; Dopson, Young (3), Quantrill (6), Fossas (8) and Pena. W—Wickman, 6-1. L—Dopson, 7-11. Sv—Farr (30). HRs—New York, Hall (15); Boston, Brunansky (15).

Detroit 190 212 100—7 12 0
Toronto 420 020 00x—8 11 2
Gullickson, Terrell (2), Knudsen (4), Munoz (8), Kiely (8) and Tettleton. Morris, Eichhorn (7), D.Ward (8), Henke (9) and Borders. W—Morris, 21-6. L—Gullickson, 14-13. Sv—Henke (34). HRs—Detroit, Tettleton (32); Toronto, Alomar (8), Maldonado (20), Borders (13).

Chicago 000 000 000—0 8 2
Seattle 010 000 10x—2 5 0
Hough, Hibbard (8) and Karkovice; Fleming and Haselman. W—Fleming, 17-10. L—Hough, 7-12.

Texas 000 030 000—3 6 2
California 201 020 01x—6 12 3
Chiamparino, Bohanon (7), Mathews (8) and Stephens; Langston and Orton. W—Langston, 13-14. L—Chiamparino, 0-4.

Milwaukee 010 000 001 01—3 6 1
Oakland 010 000 010 00—2 7 2
(11 innings)
Navarro, Fetters (8), Plesac (8), Holmes (8), Henry (11) and Nilsson; Darling, Eckersley (9), Corsi (10) and Quirk. W—Holmes, 4-4. L—Corsi, 4-2. Sv—Henry (29).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal 000 100 000—1 5 1
Chicago 100 200 00x—3 10 0
Nabholz, Valdez (5), Krueger (8) and Fletcher; Morgan and Wilkins. W—Morgan, 16-8. L—Nabholz, 11-12. HR—Chicago, Salazar (5).

San Francisco 004 000 000—4 8 0
Cincinnati 000 100 000—1 4 1
Burba, Reed (4), Swift (6), Beck (8) and Decker; Rijo, Henry (8) and D.Wilson. W—Reed, 1-0. L—Rijo, 15-10. Sv—Beck (17).

1st Game
San Diego 000 000 001—1 4 0
Atlanta 000 103 00x—4 7 2
Benes, Andersen (8) and Walters; Smoltz, Nied (5), Mercker (7), Stanton (8), Reardon (9) and Berryhill. W—Nied, 3-0. L—Benes, 13-14. HR—Atlanta, Justice (20).

— 2nd Game
San Diego 010 000 100—2 10 3
Atlanta 000 041 20x—7 10 1
Deshaies, Melendez (5), Scott (6), Andersen (8) and Lampkin; P.Smith, Freeman (7), Wohlers (9), Borbon (9) and Lopez. W—P.Smith, 7-0. L—Deshaies, 4-7.

Pittsburgh 010 001 010—3 7 0
New York 010 201 02x—6 12 1
Drabek, Neagle (6), Walk (7), Cox (8) and Slaught; Schourek, Jones (9) and Hundley. W—Schourek, 6-8. L—Drabek, 15-11. Sv—Jones (1). HRs—Pittsburgh, Bonds (33), King (14).

Philadelphia 001 000 000—1 5 0
St. Louis 020 000 00x—2 4 2
Schilling and Daulton; Osborne, Worrell (8), Le.Smith (9) and Gedman. W—Osborne, 11-9. L—Schilling, 14-11. Sv-Le.Smith (42).

Los Angeles 100 000 000—1 5 0
Houston 102 010 20x—6 10 0
Hershiser, Kl.Gross (7), Wilson (7) and Piazza; Kile and Taubensee. W—Kile, 5-10. L—Hershiser, 10-15. HR—Houston, Finley (5).

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 005 000 000—5 6 2
Boston 010 231 00x—7 11 2
Sanderson, Cadaret (5), Habyan (5), Nielsen (6), Springer (7), Johnson (8) and Nokes; Gardiner, Taylor (3) and Flaherty, Pena (8). W—Taylor, 1-1. L—Sanderson, 12-11. HRs—Boston, Cooper (5), Plantier (7).

Baltimore 001 041 010—7 14 2
Cleveland 000 001 000—1 10 2
Rhodes, Williamson (7) and Parent; Embree, Christopher (5), Power (8), Olin (9) and Ortiz. W—Rhodes, 7-5. L—Embree, 0-2. Sv—Williamson (1). HRs—Baltimore, C.Ripken (14), Parent (2). Cleveland, Jefferson (1).

Detroit 000 000 001—1 3 0
Toronto 200 010 00x—3 9 0
Haas, Leiter (5), Munoz (7), Kiely (8) and Tettleton; Guzman, Henke (9), D.Ward (9) and Borders. W—Guzman, 16-5. L—Haas, 5-3. Sv—D.Ward (12). HR—Toronto, Carter (34).

Milwaukee 100 100 001—3 6 0
Oakland 310 100 23x—10 13 1
Bones, Austin (2), Plesac (4), Fetters (6) and Nilsson; Moore, Parrett (7), Horsman (8), Downs (9) and Steinbach, H.Mercedes (9). W—Moore, 17-12. L—Bones, 9-10. HRs—Oakland, Baines (16), McGwire (42), Brosius (4), Bordick (3).

Minnesota 500 000 001 00—6 10 1
Kansas City 100 101 210 01—7 13 0
(11 innings)
Mahomes, Guthrie (6), Wayne (7) and Webster; Gordon, Sauveur (1), Magnante (6), Montgomery (9), Meacham (11). W—Meacham, 10-4. L—Wayne, 3-3. HR—Kansas City, Macfarlane (17).

Texas 000 110 000—2 8 1
California 030 000 10x—4 11 1
Smith, Burns (5), Rogers (8) and Stephens, Petralli (8); Hathaway, Lewis (5), Frey (7), Grahe (8) and Fitzgerald, Orton (6). W—Lewis, 4-0. L—Smith, 0-3. Sv—Grahe (21). HRs—Texas, Palmeiro (22). California, Fitzgerald (6).

Chicago 000 020 000—2 4 1
Seattle 050 200 00x—7 11 0
McCaskill, Dunne (4), Drahman (7) and Karkovice; R.Johnson, DeLucia (8) and Parrish. W—R.Johnson, 12-14. L—McCaskill, 12-13.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 000 001 000—1 4 1
New York 200 000 00x—2 5 0
Jackson, Tomlin (5), Mason (7), Belinda (8), Patterson (8) and Prince; Gooden and Hundley. W—Gooden, 10-13. L—Jackson, 8-13.

San Francisco 000 000 100—1 5 1
Cincinnati 003 102 00x—6 10 0
Carter, J.Pena (5), Oliveras (6), M.Jackson (8) and Decker; Ayala, Bankhead (7) and D.Wilson. W—Ayala, 2-1. L—Carter, 1-5. HRs—Cincinnati, Martinez (3), W.Greene (2).

Philadelphia 000 000 021—3 9 0
St. Louis 100 000 010—2 7 0
Rivera, Shepherd (8), Mathews (8), Williams (9) and Daulton; Olivares, Perez (8), Le.Smith (9), McClure (9). W—Mathews, 2-3. L—Le.Smith, 4-9. Sv—Williams (29). HRs—Philadelphia, Amaro (7). St. Louis, Alicea (2).

Montreal 001 001 010—3 7 0
Chicago 000 000 010—1 7 0
Bottenfield, Rojas (7), Wetteland (8) and Fletcher; Bullinger, McElroy (6), Boskie (6), Assenmacher (8), Robinson (8) and Wilkins. W—Bottenfield, 1-2. L—Bullinger, 2-8. Sv—Wetteland (37). HR—Montreal, Berry (1).

San Diego 000 000—0 4 1
Atlanta 010 000—1 3 0 (5½ innings, rain)
Maddux, Rodriguez (6) and Walters; Leibrandt, Reynoso (6) and Berryhill, Cabrera (6). W—Leibrandt, 15-7. L—Maddux, 2-2. Sv—Reynoso (1).

Los Angeles 001 000 001 000 0—2 10 0
Houston 000 000 200 000 1—3 16 1
(13 innings)
Candiotti, Wilson (8), Howell (9), Candelaria (9), McDowell (10), Crews (11) and Piazza; Portugal, X.Hernandez (8), D.Jones (9), Boever (11), Murphy (11), J.Jones (11) and Servais. W—J.Jones, 10-6. L—Crews, 0-3.

Japanese Baseball

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Hanshin	66	59	2	.528	—
Yakult	65	60	1	.520	1
Yomiuri	66	63	0	.512	2
Hiroshima	65	63	0	.508	2½
Taiyo	61	68	1	.473	7
Chunichi	59	69	0	.461	8½

Saturday's Results
Hanshin 6, Taiyo 0
Yakult 11, Chunichi 0
Hiroshima 4, Yomiuri 1

Sunday's Results
Taiyo 5, Hanshin 2
Hiroshima 6, Yomiuri 3

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
x-Seibu	79	45	2	.635	—
Kintetsu	69	50	6	.576	6½
Orix	60	64	5	.485	18
Daiei	56	68	1	.452	23
Nippon Ham	53	70	2	.432	24½
Lotte	53	73	2	.422	26

x-clinched title

Saturday's Results
Nippon Ham 15, Seibu 4
Kintetsu 4, Daiei 0
Orix 3, Lotte 3, tie, 12 innings

Sunday's Results
Seibu 5, Nippon Ham 4
Kintetsu 8, Daiei 2

FOOTBALL

Major College Scores

EAST
Boston College 24, West Virginia 24
Colgate 34, Columbia 29
Connecticut 40, Yale 20
Cornell 44, Lafayette 33
Dartmouth 44, Bucknell 14
Delaware 42, New Hampshire 22
Holy Cross 30, Harvard 7
Liberty 16, Towson St. 14
Morgan St. 45, Buffalo 27
Penn 13, Fordham 10
Penn St. 38, Rutgers 24
Princeton 38, Lehigh 28
Villanova 22, Boston U. 14

SOUTH
Alabama 48, South Carolina 7
Auburn 31, Vanderbilt 7
Cent. St., Ohio 34, Alabama St. 13
Citadel 25, Appalachian St. 0
Clemson 54, Tn.-Chattanooga 3
E. Kentucky 20, SE Missouri 10
E. Tennessee St. 27, Morehead St. 7
Florida A&M 10, Howard U. 3
Furman 41, VMI 13
Georgia Southern 21, Savannah St. 7
Georgia Tech 16, N. Carolina St. 13
Grambling St. 63, Prairie View 3
Jackson St. 41, S. Carolina St. 3
James Madison 35, Northeastern 34
Maryland 47, Pittsburgh 34
Miami 19, Florida St. 16
Mississippi 24, Kentucky 14
Murray St. 27, Austin Peay 10
N. Carolina A&T 35, Norfolk St. 6
NE Louisiana 52, Delta St. 13
North Carolina 28, Navy 14
Richmond 28, Maine 6
Samford 30, W. Carolina 6
Southern Miss. 33, Tulsa 24
Southern U. 13, Miss. Valley St. 10
Syracuse 15, Louisville 9
Tennessee 20, LSU 0
Tennessee Tech 17, Tenn.-Martin 13
Virginia 31, Wake Forest 17
William & Mary 51, Brown 6

MIDWEST
Akron 13, Ohio U. 0
Bowling Green 17, Cent. Michigan 14
Cincinnati 31, Kent 0
Kansas St. 19, New Mexico St. 0
Miami, Ohio 24, E. Michigan 7
Michigan 52, Iowa 28
Michigan St. 42, Indiana 31
Middle Tenn. 21, N. Illinois 13
Minnesota 18, Illinois 17
Missouri 44, Marshall 21
N. Iowa 41, Illinois St. 14
Northwestern 28, Purdue 14
Stanford 33, Notre Dame 16
W. Michigan 21, Ball St. 14
Wisconsin 20, Ohio St. 16

SOUTHWEST
Air Force 28, Texas-El Paso 22
Baylor 49, Southern Meth. 7
Georgia 27, Arkansas 3
Houston 63, SW Louisiana 7
Oklahoma 17, Iowa St. 3
Sam Houston St. 28, Alcorn St. 27
Texas 23, Rice 21
Texas A&M 19, Texas Tech 17
Texas Christian 13, Oklahoma St. 11

FAR WEST
Arizona 23, UCLA 3
Boise St. 27, Montana 21
California 42, Oregon St. 0
Fresno St. 48, Louisiana Tech 14
Idaho 30, CS Northridge 7
Idaho St. 38, Cent. Washington 28
N. Arizona 13, Montana St. 9
Nevada 19, Cal St.-Fullerton 0
Oregon 30, Arizona St. 20
San Diego St. 49, New Mexico 21
San Jose St. 26, Wyoming 24
UNLV 21, Pacific U. 17
Utah 33, Colorado St. 29
Washington 17, Southern Cal 10
Washington St. 51, Temple 10

TENNIS

QUEENSLAND OPEN
In Brisbane, Australia
Singles Final
Guillaume Raoux, France, def. Kenneth Carlsen, Denmark, 6-4, 7-6 (12-10).

SWISS INDOORS
In Basel, Switzerland
Singles Semifinals
Boris Becker (2), Germany, def. Marc Rosset, Switzerland, 6-2, 6-4; Petr Korda (1), Czechoslovakia, def. Ivan Lendl (3), U.S., 6-4, 6-3.
Final
Becker def. Korda, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

CAMPIONATI INTERNAZIONALI
In Palermo, Sicily
Singles Semifinals
Emilio Sanchez (3), Spain, def. Renzo Furlan, Italy, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4; Sergi Bruguera (2), Spain, def. Francisco Clavet (4), Spain, 6-1, 6-4.
Final
Sanchez def. Bruguera, 6-1, 6-3.

VOLKSWAGEN-DAMEN GRAND PRIX
In Leipzig, Germany
Singles Semifinals
Steffi Graf (1), Germany, def. Katerina Maleeva (7), Bulgaria, 6-1, 6-1; Jana Novotna (4), Czechoslovakia, def. Helena Sukova (5), Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2.
Final
Graf def. Novotna, 6-3, 1-6, 6-4.

BAYONNE OPEN
In Bayonne, France
Singles Semifinals
Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere (1), Switzerland, def. Pascale Paradis (6), France, 6-2, 6-1; Nathalie Tauziat (2), France, def. Rachel McQuillan (5), Australia, 6-3, 6-2.
Final
Maleeva-Fragniere def. Tauziat, 6-7 (4-7), 6-2, 6-3.

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
Roda JC Kerkrade 4, FC Den Bosch 1
Dordrecht 0, FC Twente Enschede 0
Cambuur Leeuwarden 1, Vitesse Arnhem 3
FC Volendam 1, MVV Maastricht 2
PSV Eindhoven 1, Feyenoord Rotterdam 1
Sparta Rotterdam 1, Willem II Tilburg 0
Go Ahead Eagles Deventer 0, FC Groningen 0
FC Utrecht 4, Fortuna Sittard 0
RKC Waalwijk 0, Ajax Amsterdam 5
Standings: PSV Eindhoven and FC Twente Enschede, 11 points; Feyenoord Rotterdam and FC Utrecht, 10; Ajax Amsterdam and Vitesse Arnhem, 9; Sparta Rotterdam, 8; Willem II Tilburg, FC Groningen and MVV Maastricht, 7; Roda JC Kerkrade and RKC Waalwijk, 6; Go Ahead Eagles Deventer, 5; FC Volendam and FC Den Bosch, 4; Cambuur Leeuwarden, 3; SVV Dordrecht '90, 2; Fortuna Sittard, 1.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE
Arsenal 2, Chelsea 1
Blackburn 7, Norwich 1
Coventry 2, Crystal Palace 2
Ipswich 4, Leeds 2
Liverpool 1, Sheffield Wednesday 0
Manchester City 2, Nottingham Forest 2
Middlesbrough 1, Manchester United 1
Queens Park Rangers 4, Tottenham 1
Sheffield United 2, Southampton 0
Wimbledon 2, Aston Villa 3
Oldham 1, Everton 0
Standings: Blackburn, 24 points; Norwich, 23; Coventry, 21; Queens Park Rangers, 20; Aston Villa, Manchester United, 19; Arsenal, 17; Ipswich, 16; Middlesbrough, 15; Leeds and Oldham, 14; Chelsea, 13; Manchester City, Sheffield Wednesday, Everton, Liverpool, and Sheffield United, 12; Southampton and Tottenham, 10; Crystal Palace and Wimbledon, 9; Nottingham Forest, 6.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION
Marseille 1, Monaco 0
Montpellier 1, Auxerre 0
Nantes 1, Bordeaux 0
St. Etienne 0, Lyon 0
Lille 0, Lens 0
Valenciennes 1, Toulouse 1
Strasbourg 1, Nimes 1
Sochaux 2, Toulon 1
Standings: Nantes and Marseille, 14 points; Paris St. Germain, 13; Auxerre, 12; St.Etienne, 11; Monaco, Montpellier, Bordeaux, Strasbourg, Sochaux, 10; Metz, 9; Lille, 8; Caen, Lyon, 7; Le Havre, Toulon, 6; Lens, Valenciennes, 5; Nimes, 5.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION
Uerdingen 2, Bayer Leverkusen 1
Schalke 04 2, Karlsruher 2
Hamburg SV 2, Bochum 0
FC Kaiserslautern 2, FC Nuremburg 0
Wattenscheid 1, Borussia Dortmund 3
Bayern Munich 2, Borussia Monchengladbach 2
FC Cologne 4, FC Sarrebruck 2
Dynamo Dresden 2, Werder Bremen 3
Standings: Bayern Munich, 14 points; Bayer Leverkusen, 12; VfB Stuttgart, Borussia Dortmund, 11; Eintracht Frankfurt, Karlsruher SC, Werder Bremen, 10; FC Kaiserslautern, Dynamo Dresden, FC Nuremberg, 9; FC Saarbruecken, 8; Bayer Uerdingen, SG Wattenscheid, Schalke, Hamburger SV, 7; VfL Bochum, Borussia Moench, 6; FC Cologne, 5.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION
Brescia 4, Foggia 1
Cagliari 1, Roma 0
Fiorentina 3, AC Milan 7
Genoa 4, Ancona 4
Internazionale 1, Atalanta 0
Lazio 5, Parma 2
Napoli 2, Juventus 3
Torino 2, Sampdoria 2
Udinese 5, Pescara 2
Standings: AC Milan, 8 points; Torino, Juventus and Internazionale Milan, 7; Lazio, Brescia and Sampdoria, 6; Fiorentina and Genoa, 5; Napoli, Roma, Udinese, Cagliari, Parma and Atalanta, 4; Pescara, 3; Foggia and Ancona, 2.

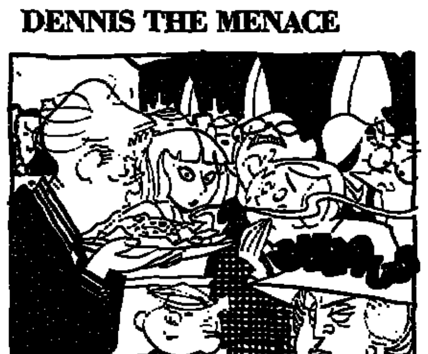
SPANISH FIRST DIVISION
Deportivo La Coruna 3, Real Madrid 2
Cadiz 0, Oviedo 2
Espanol 2, Rayo Vallecano 2
Zaragoza 6, Celta 0
Athletic de Bilbao 2, Seville 1
Logrones 1, Osasuna 1
Valencia 1, Real Sociedad 0
Albacete 1, Tenerife 0
Atletico de Madrid 2, Burgos 0

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League
BOSTON—Named Bob Schaefer special assistant scout. Signed Tony Pena, catcher, to 1-year contract extension through 1993.
National League
N.Y. METS—Activated Willie Randolph, second baseman, from 15-day disabled list.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
NBA—Agreed to a three-year contract with the officials union.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THAT'S JUST A PIECE OF CHEESE I BROUGHT FOR THAT POOR CHURCH MOUSE."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SEEPH

KICCH

TAUNER

VEENAU

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

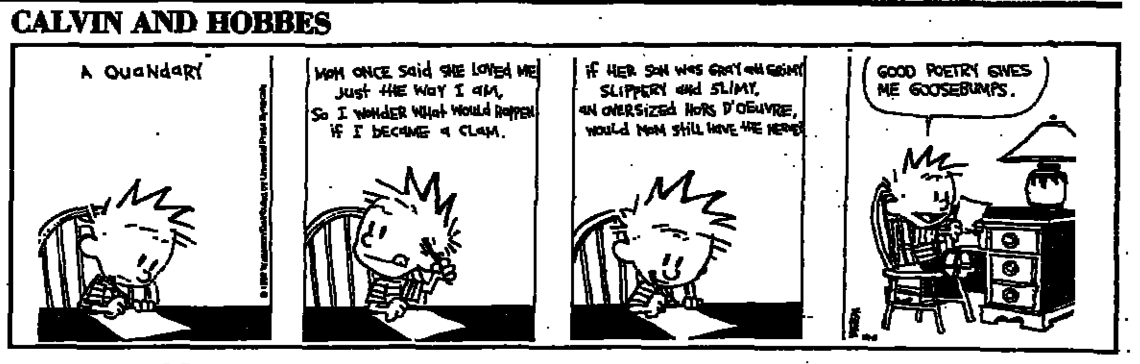
Answer: WHERE'S "   "!?

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: JOLLY LYRIC RADISH FIERCE
Answer: No wonder the sportscaster at the racetrack was often this—"HOARSE"

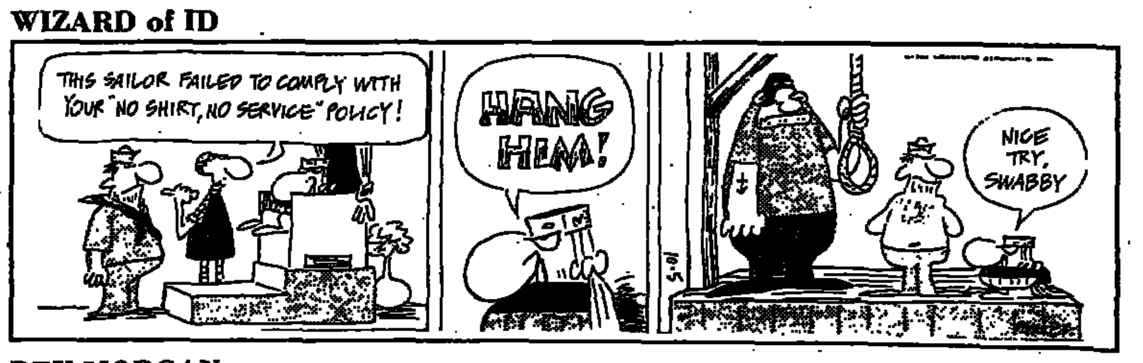
PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES



BLONDIE

WIZARD of ID



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MONDAY SPORTS BASEBALL

Pirates Add A Shutout Of the Mets

The Associated Press

Barry Bonds hit his career-high 34th home run, and Tim Wakefield and three relievers combined on a three-hitter as the National League East champion Pittsburgh Pirates finished the regular season Sunday with a 2-0 victory over the Mets in New York.

Bonds, who hit 33 homers in 1990, homered in the seventh off Bret Saberhagen. Center fielder Pat Howell sprained his right knee when he crashed into the fence attempting to catch the drive and left the game.

Wakefield, the scheduled Game 3 starter in the playoffs against the Braves, made his 13th start of the season and won his fifth consecutive decision. He struck out three, walked one and gave up a fourth-inning single to Dave Gallagher.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Padres 4, Braves 3: In Atlanta, Tom Glavine missed a chance for his 21st victory, and Paul Faries hit a run-scoring single in the 12th as NL West champion Atlanta finished the regular season with a loss.

Glavine, who finished tied with Chicago's Greg Maddux for the NL victory lead at 20, allowed one hit in five innings but lost a chance to win when Jeff Reardon gave up an RBI single to Guillermo Velasquez in the ninth, tying the score at 3.

Astros 3, Dodgers 0: In Houston, Pete Harnisch matched his career high with 12 strikeouts as Houston landed the Dodgers in last place for the first time since 1905.

Houston finished at 81-81, reaching .500 for the first time since May 6, when the Astros were 13-13. It was the first year the Astros did not have a losing record since 1989, when they were 86-76.

Pedro Astacio gave up three runs and eighth hits in seven innings, struck out seven and walked two for the Dodgers, who finished at 63-99.

Harnisch won for the fifth time in six starts, allowing five hits in eight innings and walking none. Doug Jones pitched a perfect ninth for his 36th save in 42.

Cubs 3, Expos 2: In Chicago, Andre Dawson's 399th career home run, a three-run shot in the third inning, helped carry the home team to victory. Ryne Sandberg and Mark Grace both had two-out singles before Dawson hit his 22d homer off Mark Gardner.

It was Dawson's first home run since Sept. 18 and tied him with Al Kaline for 25th all-time.

Cardinals 6, Phillies 3: In St. Louis, Missouri, Ozzie Smith had two infield hits in what could be his final appearance for St. Louis and Ray Lankford hit a two-run homer.

Smith also stole a base and drove in a run for the Cardinals, who closed the season by winning five of six. Smith, who led the team with a .295 average, is eligible for free agency after the season.

Lankford homered with Smith aboard in the first off Tommy Greene, becoming the first to hit 20 home runs and steal 20 bases for St. Louis since Lou Brock in 1967.

Jeff Vinnick/Reuters

The Blue Jays' Juan Guzman earned a division-victory beer shower after he pitched one-hit ball for eight innings against the Tigers.

After Clinching AL East, Jays Finish With Sweep

The Associated Press

David Cone pitched two scoreless innings in a tune-up for his start in Game 2 of the American League playoffs, and the Blue Jays finished off the regular season Sunday with a festive 7-4 victory over the Detroit Tigers in Toronto.

The AL East champion Blue Jays begin the playoffs Wednesday night at home against the Oakland Athletics. The teams split 12 games this season, and Jack Morris will start for Toronto in the opener against Dave Stewart in a matchup of two of baseball's best big-game pitchers.

Jimmy Key started for Toronto and gave up two runs on two hits and four walks in two innings. He had won his last five decisions, never allowing more than two earned runs, and is still a candidate to fill out the Blue Jays' three-man rotation in the playoffs.

But Key may have lost his spot to Juan Guzman, who pitched eight shutout innings of one-hit ball and struck out nine Saturday on the way to clinching Toronto's division title with a 3-1 victory over the Tigers. On Friday, the Blue Jays beat the Tigers, 8-7.

In that game, Joe Carter hit his 34th home run for a 2-0 lead in the first and Dave Winfield celebrated his 41st birthday with a run-scoring grounder for his 108th RBI.

Manager Cito Gaston said that he would probably not decide for a few days about who would pitch Saturday in Game 3 in Oakland.

Cone gave up three hits and struck out two Sunday as he prepared to face the Athletics for the first time. Todd Stottlemyre, the third of seven Toronto pitchers, worked one perfect inning and got credit for the victory.

Red Sox 8, Yankees 2: In Boston, the Red Sox won the game but finished the season at 73-89 and in last place for the first time since 1932.

Bob Zupcic had a pair of run-scoring singles and the Red Sox scored five runs in the seventh inning to defeat the Yankees, who finished 76-86, a five-game improvement from 1991.

Joe Hesketh gave up two runs in five innings and Paul Quantrill pitched four scoreless innings for his only save this season.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Orioles 4, Indians 3: In Cleveland, Jeff Tackett hit a sacrifice fly in the 13th inning to give Baltimore a victory over the home team.

Eric Plunk, the Indians' fourth pitcher, walked Glenn Davis and David Segui, and Ted Power's wild pitch advanced them to second and third before Tackett's fly scored Davis.

Alan Mills got the victory, stranding runners in scoring position in both the 11th and 12th. Bob Milacki pitched the 13th for his first career save.

Twins 6, Royals 0: In Kansas City, Missouri, George Brett singled and doubled in his final two plate appearances, and Kirby Puckett went 1 for 2 with an RBI single.

Five pitchers combined Sunday to shut out Kansas City 6-0 and leave the Royals with their worst record since 1970. The Twins, who won the 1991 World Series, finished at 90-72 and second to Oakland in the AL West. It was the ninth time in club history that Minnesota won 90 or more games.

■ *In games played Saturday, The Associated Press reported:*

Athletics 10, Brewers 3: In Oakland, California, Milwaukee was eliminated from the AL East race in the eighth inning of its game against Oakland as Toronto completed its victory over Detroit.

The Brewers began the day two games out with two remaining, but fell behind in the first. Harold Baines, Mark McGwire, Scott Brosius and Mike Bordick homered for Oakland.

The Brewers had stayed alive in the AL East race Friday night when they defeated the Athletics, 3-2, in 11 innings.

Red Sox 7, Yankees 5: In Boston, pinch-hitter Phil Plantier had a two-run homer and Scott Cooper added a solo shot as Boston overcame New York's 5-1, third-inning lead.

Orioles 7, Indians 1: In Cleveland, Cal Ripken Jr. homered for his sixth straight hit and drove in three runs for Baltimore.

Royals 7, Twins 6: In Kansas City, Missouri, Kevin Koslofski singled in Brian McRae with the winning run in the 11th inning.

McRae led off with a double and was given third base on a balk by David Wayne, before scoring on Koslofski's single to left-center.

Mariners 7, White Sox 2: In Seattle, Randy Johnson struck out eight in his first victory since Aug. 31, and Ken Griffey's two-run triple keyed a five-run second inning.

Angels 4, Rangers 2: In Anaheim, California, Mike Fitzgerald hit a two-run homer, his sixth of the season, in a three-run second inning for California.

Gary Gaetti, who had four hits, led off the inning with a double and scored on Luis Sojo's single before Fitzgerald homered off the top of the fence in right-center for a 3-0 lead.

Playoff Schedules

All Times Eastern Standard Time

NL CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES

Oct. 6 — Pittsburgh at Atlanta, 8:39 p.m.
Oct. 7 — Pittsburgh at Atlanta, 3:07 p.m.
Oct. 9 — Atlanta at Pittsburgh, 8:37 p.m.
Oct. 10 — Atlanta at Pittsburgh, 8:37 p.m.
x-Oct. 11 — Atlanta at Pittsburgh, 8:37 p.m.
x-Oct. 13 — Pittsburgh at Atlanta, 8:37 p.m.
x-Oct. 14 — Pittsburgh at Atlanta, 8:26 p.m.
x-If necessary

AL CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES

Oct. 7 — Oakland at Toronto, 8:26 p.m.
Oct. 8 — Oakland at Toronto, 8:37 p.m.
Oct. 10 — Toronto at Oakland, 3 p.m.
Oct. 11 — Toronto at Oakland, 4:10 p.m.
x-Oct. 12 — Toronto at Oakland, 2:07 p.m.
x-Oct. 14 — Oakland at Toronto, 3:07 p.m. or 8:26 p.m.
x-Oct. 15 — Oakland at Toronto, 8:37 p.m.
x-If necessary

WORLD SERIES

Oct. 17 — AL team at NL team, 8:29 p.m.
Oct. 18 — AL team at NL team, 8:29 p.m.
Oct. 20 — NL team at AL team, 8:29 p.m.
Oct. 21 — NL team at AL team, 8:26 p.m.
x-Oct. 22 — NL team at AL team, 8:26 p.m.
x-Oct. 24 — AL team at NL team, 8:26 p.m.
x-Oct. 25 — AL team at NL team, 8:29 p.m.
x-If necessary

■ *In games played Saturday:*

Mets 2, Pirates 1: Dwight Gooden threw a four-hitter for his second complete game in three starts as the home team defeated Pittsburgh to ensure they won't finish last in the NL East.

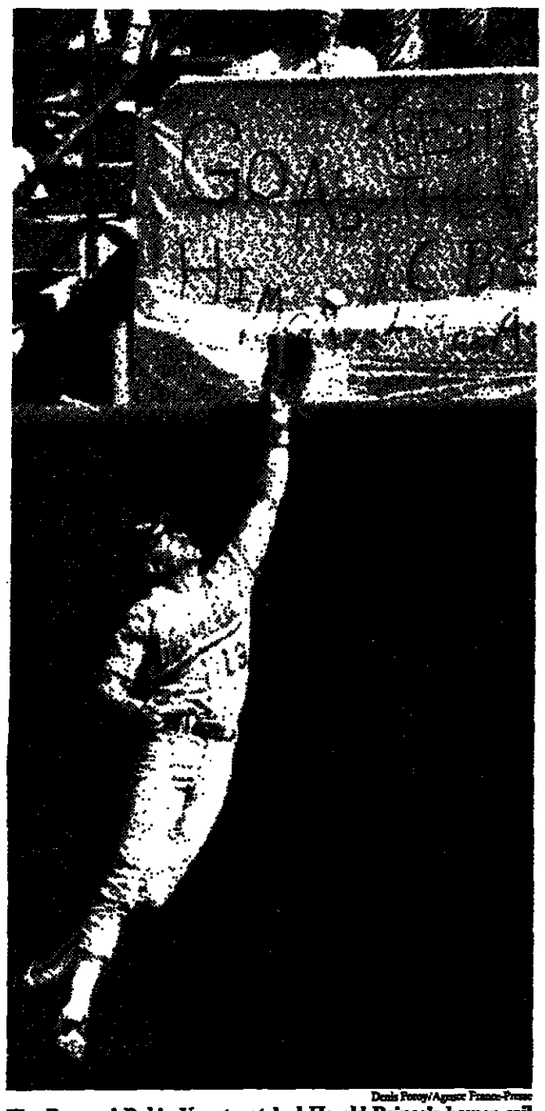
Reds 6, Giants 1: In Cincinnati, Dave Martinez and Willie Greene homered as Cincinnati stopped San Francisco for its second 90-victory season in three years.

Phillies 3, Cardinals 2: In St. Louis, Missouri, Ruben Amaro homered in the eighth inning and Jim Lindeman singled to break a ninth-inning tie as Philadelphia rallied.

Expos 3, Cubs 1: In Chicago, Sean Berry hit his first major league home run and Ivan Calderon doubled in a run and scored following his triple for Montreal.

Braves 1, Padres 0: In Atlanta, Charlie Leibrandt and Armando Reynoso combined on a four-hitter as Atlanta beat San Diego in a game called in the bottom of the sixth after a 1-hour, 21-minute rain delay.

Astros 3, Dodgers 2: In Houston, Mike Simms' 13th-inning single scored Craig Biggio with the winning run as Houston defeated Los Angeles to pull within a game of the .500 mark.



Denis Poroy/Agence France-Presse

The Brewers' Robin Yount watched Harold Baines's homer sail away in Oakland — along with Milwaukee's division title chances.

Baerga Sets AL Record

The Associated Press

CLEVELAND — Carlos Baerga of Cleveland, with three singles, became the first American League second baseman to hit .300 with 200 hits, 20 homers and 100 RBIs.

Baerga added his 104th and 105th RBIs, most by an AL second baseman since Bobby Doerr had 120 in 1950.

Rogers Hornsby hit over .300 with at least 200 hits, 20 homers and 100 RBIs five times in the 1920s, all in the National League.

Vikings Rally to Halt Bears, 21-20

The Associated Press

Jim Harbaugh built the Chicago Bears a 20-0 lead. Then he made the play that began to tear it down as the Vikings rallied for a 21-20 victory Sunday in Minneapolis.

Harbaugh's bad sideline pass with 14:03 to play was intercepted by Todd Scott, who went 35 yards for a touchdown that ignited what had been a bumbling Minnesota team.

Rich Gannon then completed all seven passes he threw during two touchdown drives, the second capped by Roger Craig's 1-yard run, as the Vikings took sole possession of first place in the NFC Central. Minnesota is 4-1 for the first time since 1977.

Chicago (2-3) has a losing record after five games for the first time since 1983, Mike Ditka's second year as coach. The Bears have been outscored 100-34 in the second halves of their last three games.

Harbaugh's perfect 28-yard touchdown pass to Tom Waddle just before halftime made it 13-0. He then opened the second half by completing 8 of 9 passes for 77 yards during a 16-play, 91-yard drive that took 10:27. His 6-yard run gave the Bears a 20-point lead.

Falcons 24, Packers 10: In Atlanta, Chris Miller threw three touchdown passes, two to Andre Rison, as the Falcons snapped a three-game losing streak with a victory over Green Bay.

Brett Favre, a rookie backup with Atlanta last year, completed 33 of 43 passes for 276 yards, but could produce only one touchdown for the Packers. The outcome left both teams with 2-3 records.

NFL ROUNDUP

Miller's scoring passes to Rison covered 10 and 21 yards. He also threw a 2-yard scoring pass to Mike Pritchard.

Favre, traded to the Packers for a draft choice last February, threw a 15-yard scoring pass in the third quarter to Sterling Sharpe, who had nine catches for 107 yards.

Saints 13, Lions 7: In Pontiac, Michigan, rookie Vaughn Dunbar's running took the pressure off quarterback Bobby Hebert and the New Orleans defense did the rest.

Dunbar ran for 70 yards on 22 carries and scored the Saints' first rushing touchdown of the season.

The key play was a fumbled handoff between Rodney Peete and Barry Sanders that the Saints' Frank Warren recovered at the Detroit 14-yard line. Four plays later, Dunbar dove in from 1 yard for a 10-7 lead with 8:09 left in the third quarter.

New Orleans had six sacks against Detroit in the battle between 1991 NFC division champions. That gave the Saints 19 sacks for the season.

Morten Andersen kicked field goals of 50 and 20 yards for the Saints.

Detroit's only score came on a 7-yard pass from Peete to former Saint Brett Perriman with three seconds left in the first half.

Colts 24, Bucs 14: In Tampa, Florida, Jeff George threw second-half touchdown passes to Jesse Hester and Kerry Cash, rallying the Colts.

Tampa Bay intercepted two of George's first three passes and dominated the first half. Then George revived the struggling offense and the Indianapolis defense slowed down a Bucs offense that had moved the ball well in the first half.

The game swung on the Colts' first possession of the third quarter when Indianapolis, which had the ball for only 30 seconds of the opening period and just 6:30 in the first half, drove 71 yards to tie the score on Hester's 34-yard touchdown reception.

Dean Biasucci's 45-yard field goal put the Colts ahead 17-14 with 5:49 left in the third period and George clinched the victory with a 14-yard TD pass to Cash with 7:36 left.

Dolphins 37, Bills 10: In Orchard Park, New York, Louis Oliver stole the ball and the game from the Buffalo Bills.

Oliver had three interceptions, returning one 103 yards for a touchdown, to tie an NFL record as Miami stopped Buffalo in a battle of unbeaten teams.

Dan Marino threw three touchdown passes, one to Keith Jackson, the All-Pro tight end who signed a four-year, $6 million deal with the Dolphins last Monday. The former Philadelphia star had four catches for 64 yards.

Hurricanes Roll On as Seminoles Miss — Wide Right

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

The names change. The people within the garnet and gold jerseys come and go. But for the No. 3 Florida State Seminoles, the sense of bitter disappointment — and the haunting words "wide right" — just won't go away.

For the second consecutive season against the No. 2 Miami Hurricanes, a Seminole kicker agonized as a last-second field-goal attempt sailed wide of the right upright.

Dan Mowrey, a sophomore, grabbed his helmet with both hands and dropped to his knees on the Orange Bowl turf as his failed 39-yard attempt allowed the Hurricanes to preserve a brutal 19-16 victory in Miami on Saturday.

The Hurricanes (4-0) had the nation's longest winning streak preserved by a missed field goal for the second consecutive week. Seven days after its 8-7 victory against Arizona was saved by a missed 51-yard attempt, Miami extended its winning streak to 22 straight.

Florida State (4-1) had an unbeaten record ended by the Hurricanes for the seventh time in the past 16 seasons.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

■ *In other games, The Associated Press reported:*

No. 1 Washington 17, No. 20 Southern Cal 10: In Seattle, Billy Joe Hobert threw two touchdown passes in the first 5:20 for the Huskies but Washington had to rely on its defense to hold off the Trojans.

It was the Huskies' 18th consecutive victory over three seasons. Washington moved to 4-0 overall and 2-0 in the Pacific-10, while Southern Cal dropped to 1-1-1.

No. 4 Michigan 52, Iowa 28: In Ann Arbor, Michigan, Tyrone Wheatley rushed for 224 yards and three touchdowns to lead the Wolverines (3-0-1 overall, 1-0 Big Ten). Iowa fell to 1-4, 0-1.

Michigan had a 38-6 lead after Wheatley's 82-yard touchdown run early in the third quarter. But Jim Hartlieb brought the Hawkeyes back with two touchdown passes, cutting the margin to 38-22.

No. 5 Texas A&M 19, Texas Tech 17: In College Station, Texas, Terry Venetoulias, whose missed extra point put the Aggies (5-0, 1-0 in the Southwest Conference) in danger, kicked a 21-yard field goal as time expired.

No. 18 Stanford 33, No. 6 Notre Dame 16: In South Bend, Indiana, Glyn Milburn rushed for 119 yards and two touchdowns past a mistake-ridden Notre Dame team to give Stanford a stunning victory. Stanford (4-1) scored 19 points on four Notre Dame (3-1-1) turnovers.

No. 7 Tennessee 20, LSU 0: In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, the Volunteers roared ahead with their second straight shutout. The victory put Tennessee at 5-0 overall and 3-0 atop the Southeastern Conference's Eastern Division.

No. 8 Penn St. 38, Rutgers 24: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, John Sacca threw for 303 yards and three touchdowns as the Nittany Lions their 19th straight victory and their best start (5-0) since winning the national championship in 1986. Rutgers dropped to 3-2.

No. 9 Alabama 48, South Carolina 7: In Tuscaloosa, Alabama, the Crimson Tide romped to a 38-0 lead before the Gamecocks got their initial first down, with 2:31 left in the first half. The result lifted Alabama to 5-0 overall, 3-0 Southeastern Conference.

Arizona 23, No. 11 UCLA 3: In Tucson, Arizona, Steve McLaughlin kicked three field goals and Arizona's smothering defense, building off its near-miss against Miami, surprised the Bruins. The Wildcats (2-2-1, 1-1-1 in the Pacific-10 Conference) forced four turnovers.

Wisconsin 20, No. 12 Ohio State 16: In Madison, Wisconsin, Darrell Bevell's passing keyed two third-quarter scoring drives and Wisconsin stopped the Buckeyes on fourth down at the Badgers' 23 with 2:15 left to preserve the upset. Both teams stand at 3-1.

No. 14 Virginia 31, Wake Forest 17: In Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Terry Kirby rushed for 214 yards on 24 carries and scored three touchdowns to lift Virginia to 5-0 overall and 4-0 in the Atlantic Coast Conference.

No. 16 Georgia 27, Arkansas 3: In Fayetteville, Arkansas, Georgia's Eric Zeier threw for one touchdown under pressure and set up another TD with a perfect 27-yard completion, while Garrison Hearst scored his ninth and 10th touchdowns of the season on the way to 143 total yards. Georgia moved to 4-1, 3-1 in the Southeastern Conference.

No. 17 Syracuse 15, Louisville 9: In Louisville, Kentucky, Terry Richardson and Al Wooten had short touchdown runs to lift Syracuse (3-1) to victory over Louisville (1-4).

No. 19 Oklahoma 17, Iowa State 3: In Norman, Oklahoma, Cale Gundy threw for 333 yards and two touchdowns to lead the Sooners (3-1, 1-0 in the Big Eight) to an uninspired victory over the Cyclones (2-3, 0-1).

No. 23 Georgia Tech 16, No. 21 North Carolina State 13: In Atlanta, Shawn Jones completed a 54-yard pass to Keenan Walker with one second left to set up Scott Sisson's 29-yard field goal and boost Georgia Tech (3-1, 2-1 Atlantic Coast Conference) over the Wolfpack (4-2, 2-2).

No. 22 Boston College 24, West Virginia 24: In Morgantown, West Virginia, David Mayfield blocked a 43-yard field goal attempt by David Gordon with 19 seconds left to preserve West Virginia's (3-0-2) tie with Boston College (4-0-1).

No. 25 Clemson 54, Tennessee-Chattanooga 3: In Clemson, South Carolina, Clemson (2-2) rolled up 606 yards in beating Tennessee-Chattanooga (2-2).

The Associated Press

Miami's Gino Torretta ran for six yards, then met Florida State's Tommy Henry.

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In Art, a Life That Had Hardly Begun

International Herald Tribune

MARY BLUME

PARIS — In August 1940, Charlotte Salomon, a young Berlin-born refugee in the south of France, began an autobiography in paintings which she called "Life? Or Theater?" and subtitled a *Singspiel* or play with music. Moving between Villefranche, Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat and Nice, she worked with increasing speed as if to have done with her past, and within two years had completed her work: 769 *gouaches preceded by a playbill and* followed by an afterword, portraying with touching detachment and a good deal of wit the terrible tragedies of *an apparently quiet life.*

She wrapped the finished sheets in two neat packages and gave them for safekeeping to a doctor in Villefranche, *asking him to treat them with care.* "*C'est toute ma vie,*" she told him, meaning not that her life was over but that she was now going to live. *The last drawing in "Life? Or Theater?"* shows Charlotte painting peacefully by the Mediterranean, her story literally behind her for its title is written on her suntanned back. Within months she was taken to Auschwitz, aged 26, where she died.

After the war, the doctor sent the gouaches to the United States, to Ottilie Moore, an American who had sheltered Charlotte in Villefranche and to whom the work is dedicated. She sent them to Charlotte's father and stepmother, who had survived the war in hiding in the Netherlands, and the book, along with preliminary drawings and discards, ended at the Jewish Historical Museum in Amsterdam, which exhibited some of the paintings and published excerpts in the '60s and '70s.

In 1981, Gary Schwartz, an Amsterdam-based American art historian and publisher brought out the first complete edition of "Life? Or Theater?" which was published in the Netherlands, Britain, the United States and Germany and is now out of print. While Charlotte's paintings have been shown in several countries, it has always been in the context of her having been a Jew or a woman, Schwartz says. *The Pompidou center's new exhibition of 170* gouaches from "Life? Or Theater?" is the first to show her work on its own considerable merits: Charlotte Salomon *not as a victim but as an artist.*

Little is known of Charlotte's other work but critics have seen in "Life? Or Theater?" influences of Kirchner, Chagall and Munch and, from her use of written text on the pictures, have suggested that such new German Expressionists of the '80s as Polke or Penck may in turn have been influenced by her.

Film was probably also a major influence in drawing *her narrative.* In the hastily composed epilogue (both prologue and epilogue were made after the main section) she quotes her beloved mentor Alfred Wolfsohn's view *that "the movie was the machine of modern man as a* means of going out of oneself," and many of the gouaches look like parts of a story board. She uses such cinematic techniques as flash-forwards and flashbacks, multiple images, split screen and the high-angled views that she may have seen in the films of F. W. Murnau. Several films, including a new one by Richard Dindo, have been made on her work but unfortunately none is on view at the Pompidou: for once the deadly audiovisual aids which serve mostly to ease aching feet would have been appro*priate to the theme.*

©Joods Historisch Museum, Amsterdam

Salomon drawing: Grandmother flanked by Charlotte and her father at bottom; portraits of family suicides above.

Charlotte is both actor and spectator in "Life? Or Theater?", referring to herself throughout in the third person. *Her prologue begins with an event she only* learned of late in her short life: the suicide by drowning of the aunt for whom she was named.

Aunt Charlotte was only one of the family's many suicides, so many that it seemed Charlotte's fate as well. "Oh, go ahead and kill yourself and put an end to all this babble," her grandfather tells Charlotte after her beloved grandmother, having failed to hang herself, has plunged from a window in Villefranche.

"Grandma, look how the sun is shining," Charlotte told her grandmother after the first attempt.

"*I see how the sun is shining,*" *the despairing old lady* replies.

From her grandfather, Charlotte learns the details of *the family suicides, beginning with her mother who killed* herself when the little girl was nine. Charlotte had been told that she died from influenza. "Life? Or Theater?" is in part an attempt to escape the family fate, to affirm her own existence and, through art, to survive.

Her father was a respected professor of medicine, her family well-off; their life was bourgeois, its tragedies never explained. Charlotte led an ordinary adolescence of ice-skating, having crushes, fixing her hair, and, her favorite occupation, drawing. The pace quickens in 1930 when her father marries the singer Paula Lindberg, a strong-jawed beauty with an implacably mysterious smile. Charlotte was enthralled.

Paula is still alive in Amsterdam and her resemblance to the drawings, Gary Schwartz says, is extraordinary. Like the other characters in "Life? Or Theater?" she is given a pseudonym, Paulinka Bimbam, suggesting a disruptive theatrical presence. Charlotte's lover, Alfred Wolfsohn, is called Amadeus Daberlohn — a slightly mocking and apt choice for a self-regarding womanizer whom she revered.

The main part of "Life? Or Theater?" begins with Daberlohn's arrival on the scene to the tune of the Toreador's song from "Carmen." A stretcher bearer in World War I, Wolfsohn developed a theory of sound based on the screams of the dying soldiers under whom he was trapped and which were *beyond ordinary screams in volume and tone.* A charismatic figure, he went to London in World War II and a group of his disciples still lives out his *theories in a commune in southern France.*

Wolfsohn became Paula's vocal coach in Berlin and fell in love while she held him skillfully at bay. Inevitably he turned to the responsive Charlotte and the fact that she termed her autobiography a *Singspiel* and often referred to specific pieces of music to accompany the drawings is in part his influence. According to a letter that Gary Schwartz received from a woman in Brazil, Marthe Pêcher, who had run the hotel in Saint-Jean where Charlotte lived, Charlotte sang all the while she painted.

While Charlotte studied painting and loved Wolfsohn, the Nazis were moving in. Professor Salomon was dismissed from his hospital and Paula banned from the stage. Charlotte was sent for her own safety to live with her grandparents in the south of France and the main section of her autobiography ends with her departure from her lover and her home.

"In order to love life completely, perhaps it is necessary to embrace and comprehend its other side: death," Wolfsohn-Daberlohn tells her.

Living with her grandparents in a cottage on Ottilie *Moore's estate, Charlotte experiences the colored delights* of the Riviera — while she uses only three colors in obedience to a still-undefined theory of Wolfsohn's, she is very skilled in modulating their tones — and according to Marthe Pêcher she was gay and smiling, while working like one possessed. With the defeat of France, her grandmother collapses and kills herself, her grandfather reveals her terrible family history and Charlotte begins "Life? Or Theater?" to liberate herself from her past.

"How beautiful life is, I believe in life! I will live for them all," she says near the end of her work.

The book packed away, Charlotte begins to live. She marries an Austrian refugee and dutifully registers as a Jew with the local police. Marthe Pêcher was running a safe house in Nice but Charlotte did not know it and, pregnant, she was shipped off to end a life that had barely begun.

LANGUAGE

Who / Whom Do You Trust?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Who do you trust?" George Bush asks, changing the subject from the Democrats' "change." This is a slogan that reverberates in the souls of the slickness-averse, but it drags a piece of chalk along the blackboard with a loud squeak in the English classrooms of America.

"I don't trust any educated person who deliberately breaks the rule on pronoun case," writes Florence Withheld of Tallahassee, Florida (a schoolteacher who has asked that her name be withheld). "*Who* is a subject pronoun, but the subject in President Bush's question is not *who* but *you.*"

She's right; there goes the purist vote. Change the question "Who do you trust?" into a statement — "You do trust *him* — and the use of *whom* is inescapable. You would never say, "You do trust *he,*" and you should not ask, "*Who* do you trust?" Those traditionalists who believe in linguistic values insist on "*Whom* do you trust?"

The only trouble with that is it runs afoul of Safire's Law of Who/Whom, which forever solves the problem troubling writers and speakers caught between the pedantic and the incorrect: "When *whom* is correct, recast the sentence." Thus, instead of changing his slogan to "Whom do you trust?" — making him sound like a hypereducated Yalie stiff — Bush would win back the purist vote with "Which candidate do you trust?" Hard to get that on a bumper sticker, I know, but I cannot solve all his problems.

Let us turn now to the same mistake — the corruption of the pronoun case — by the Democratic candidate. "If you're tired of being heartbroken when you go home at night," says Governor Clinton in the peroration of his stump speech, "and you want a *spring in your step and a song in your heart, you give* Al Gore and I a chance to bring America back."

In the independent clause that ends that sentence, *both* "Al Gore" *and* "I" *are indirect objects of the* preposition "give." The word *I* is a subject, not an object; the word *me* is the pronoun to use in the objective case. Therefore — and *I* hope he's briefed on this before he blows it with the purists in debate — whatever he wants us to give, he should ask us to give to "Al Gore and *me.*"

Which candidate will be first to get off our pronoun case? Between you and me — never you and I — to the question "Who do you trust?" the best answer is "Give I a break."

□

"He's very intelligent," said Barbra Streisand about the tennis star Andre Agassi, "very very sensitive, very evolved; more than his linear years. . . . He plays like a Zen master. It's very in the moment."

Much food for thought is set forth in this display of the language of the superstar subculture. Weakness is shown in the overuse of *very,* the adverbial crutch, and *sensitive* has become a cliché in the feminist praise of other-directed males, but *evolved* to mean "advanced in social awareness" is a new one on me.

At least that is the meaning the context seems to indicate. To evolve is to change through growth; both homo sapiens and the apes are descended from a common ancestor, evolving differently. One sense is "to derive," another "to develop," a third "to improve," a fourth "to emerge." A more recent sense has been applied to political positions: "to mature in a way considered positive by *the observer*"; in this meaning, Dan Quayle's embrace of the centrist Pennsylvania abortion statute is seen by abortion-rights activists as an evolution of his previously *uncompromising* position.

Its change from active to passive use — from "He *evolved from* the Missing Link" to "He *is evolved* — was probably influenced by *the adoption of involved* as a compliment. Some of us who still shudder at memories of Watergate can recall the sinister implication of *the question "Is he involved?"; now, to be involved* is to be a fully fledged participant in the action and passion of the times. Relatedly, thanks to the well-reported *compliment of Streisand's, we are seeing the transfor-*

And very *in the moment* may be very *you* if you don't *pocket picks* in Moscow.

mation of "His positions have evolved" to "He is an evolved person" — describing *not just a tennis player,* but a human being sensitized right down to his sandpapered fingertips.

"More than his *linear* years," *however, is a mistake.* *Linear* means "direct, uninterrupted"; it has gained a pejorative vogue sense of "unimaginative," as in *linear thinking, in contrast to insightful, inspired leaps of* genius. I think what Streisand had in mind was "beyond his chronological *years,*" which is better expressed as simply "beyond his years." You can see what she was getting at — the years lined up in an orderly fashion — but even in the anything-goes world of show-biz lingo, not everything goes. Strike the set on *linear.*

"*It's very in the moment,*" though, is not to be scorned. The *very* in this case has the function of calling attention to the use of a preposition or a noun as a modifier, as in "It's very *in,*" or "It's very *New York,*" or the ultimate fashion compliment, "It's very *you.*"

To be very *in the moment* appears to be a loose translation of the French *au courant,* variously translated as "up to date, fashionable, with-it," or in some other way closely in tune with the *Zeitgeist.* On this one, let us not rain on Barbra's parade: people who *love language are the loveliest people in the world.*

□

A *member of the U. S. Embassy staff* in Belgrade, capital of formerly-Yugoslavia, finds time to send the State Department's "travel advisory for Russia."

Under "Crime and Personal Security," *our government* warns its citizens about what it considers a growing problem: "Crimes against tourists (primarily robberies, muggings, and pick-pocketings)."

"Note the State Department's choice of *pick-pocketings,*" our embattled diplomat writes. "Is the doer of such deeds a *pickpocket* or a *pocket-picker?*"

The gerund *pick-pocketing* does have a history (Charles Dickens used the term in his 1838 novel, "Oliver Twist"), but the more sensible *pocket-picking* dates back to 1662.

Grammar advisory for Foggy Bottom: the sentence should read "robberies, muggings and pocket-pickings." One picks pockets; nobody pockets picks.

New York Times Service

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